THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Engliſh Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r & M. Poſt
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Meteorological Table for June, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'ch Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1800
May	o	o	o		
27	56	69	54	30,06	fair
28	59	70	56	,10	fair
29	56	68	52	,09	fair
30	57	66	57	29,95	ſhowery
31	53	60	51	,60	rain
June 1	42	56	50	,90	ſhowery
2	51	57	52	,97	rain
3	53	60	52	,89	fair
4	52	57	54	,90	rain
5	58	65	48	,78	cloudy
6	51	54	47	,78	cloudy
7	55	63	49	,79	fair
8	50	57	51	,77	cloudy
9	53	62	54	,79	fair
10	50	56	45	,98	fair
11	46	57	46	30,07	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1800.
June	o	o	o		
12	47	57	47	30,02	fair
13	50	62	48	29,95	cloudy
14	51	58	50	30,08	ſhowery
15	50	59	49	,14	fair
16	51	59	52	,21	cloudy
17	54	66	56	,22	fair
18	56	69	57	,18	cloudy
19	59	73	66	,05	fair
20	63	70	57	29,80	ſhowery
21	61	66	50	,82	ſhowery
22	52	62	51	,83	ſhowery
23	56	66	57	30,12	fair
24	61	70	58	,20	fair
25	63	72	63	,12	fair
26	64	67	56	,10	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1800.
1	S	29,76	54	54	14 3.8	rain
2	SW	90	49	49	.3	rain
3	N	30, 0	50	50	4.0	rain
4	SW	29,95	50	50	3.2	ſhowers
5	NW	30, 7	52	52	.7	black clouds, rain at night
6	NE	29,95	56	53	4.2	ſun and fair
7	E	86	55	55	.4	ſun and clear
8	SE	77	58	55	5.0	thunder ſhowers
9	SE	77	57	57	3.9	violent thunder ſtorm
10	NE	78	52	52	4.5	ſun and fair
11	NE	78	49	49	.4	ſun, black clouds
12	E	76	47	49	5.0	ſun and clear
13	SE	73	47	47	.0	ſun, white clouds
14	SE	85	46	46	.0	gloomy
15	SE	90	48	48	.0	rain P. M.
16	W	45	51	51	.1	ſlight ſhowers
17	E	75	55	54	.2	violent rain
18	W	80	55	53	.3	gloomy
19	SW	95	55	52	.7	black clouds
20	S	90	57	55	.7	ſhowers
21	S	55	54	52	4.2	ſhowers
22	S	60	54	52	4.2	ſhowers
23	SE	53	56	51	.1	very heavy ſhowers
24	S	59	55	53	.1	very heavy ſhowers
25	S	76	57	55	.4	after ſlight ſhowers ſun and clear
26	SE	80	54	52	3.9	gloomy, ſun at intervals, rain at night
27	W	29,96	55	55	.7	ſun and ſome white clouds
28	NW	30, 7	54	52	4.2	delightful day
29	SE	3	55	53	.4	black clouds
30	SW	29,81	54	54	3.8	fine day
31	W	55	54	53	.4	heavy rain

2. Swallow ſeen for the firſt time this ſeaſon by the writer of this. Said to be ſeen ſome time before, but ſingly, and then diſappeared again. The cukoo very clamorous. 3. New potatoes for the firſt time this ſeaſon in the Liverpool market.—4. A red horiſon at ſun-ſet. A general arrival of the ſwallow.—5. A vapour ariſes from the earth in diff rent places, ſimilar to denſe ſmoke, ſo much as to attract general attention.—7. Sloe-thorn in full bloom; the platanus begins to foliate.—9. Loud claps of thunder, accompanied

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

I OFFER to the controverſialiſts on the ſubject of Troy town, and its real exiſtence, a paſſage from Ariſtotle. "In the environs of Italy, called Calabria, near Metapontum, there is a temple of Minerva the Hellenian, where it is ſaid the wood-work of the Trojan horſe is preſerved, which was conſtructed by Epeus, and to which he gave his name." See Ariſtotle on wonderful Relations, p. 709, folio ed. 1590, Lugduni. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, June* 11.

I WAS not informed, till the greater part of laſt month had elapſed, that ſome remarks had been made in your Magazine on a late publication of mine, intituled, "Animadverſions on the Elements of Chriſtian Theology by the Right Reverend George Pretyman, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, in a Series of Letters addreſſed to his Lordſhip, by William Frend."

I had not an opportunity of ſeeing the Magazine till the month had nearly expired; but I am not ſorry that my anſwer has been on this account delayed, as I can now reply upon ample conſideration to the requeſt made to me by your nameleſs writer. He deſires me to new-model, or amend, the 16th letter in the abovementioned publication. I anſwer, that I have examined the reaſons which he has given for this requeſt, have peruſed with the utmoſt attention the letter to which he objects, and, not ſeeing any grounds for making a ſingle tittle of alteration either in the expreſſion or the argument, I cannot comply with his wiſhes. On the contrary, I am the more fully convinced, that what I have written in the abovementioned letter ought to induce the Biſhop of Lincoln, and others of his opinion, to correct their miſtaken notions of the firſt chapter of John's Goſpel, and the ſecond chapter of Paul's Epiſtle to the Philippians.

Your nameleſs writer does not act fairly either by himſelf or by your readers. He finds it extraordinary, that I do not give my interpretation of the firſt chapter of John's Goſpel; not conſidering, that I do not profeſs in my work to interpret every paſſage of Scripture, but to animadvert on the theology of the Biſhop of Lincoln, which I have ſhewn, by ſeveral inſtances, to be at variance both with the Scriptures and the Articles of the Church of England. He would inſinuate, that I had in ſome particular manner left this chapter to itſelf, on account of the ſuppoſed difficulties contained in it; whereas I ſee no difficulties at all in it on the ſubject of the ſupremacy of God the Father over all beings, and have given plain reaſons for this opinion.

companied with torrents of rain, and ſometimes hail of very large dimenſions. N. B. This day and the day before extremely ſultry.—10. Gooſberries for the firſt time this ſeaſon in the Liverpool market.—11. Blue-bottle fly appears; acacia foliates.—12. Laylock flowers.—14. The gad-fly attacks cattle.—16. Narciſſus flowers.—17. A violent tempeſt of wind and rain from the N. W. N. B. The wind had backed from the Eaſt, —18. Leaves, and even branches of trees, ſtrew the ground with the tempeſt of yeſterday.—20. Laburnum flowers.—24. Lichen flowers.—29. Walnut foliates.

Fall of rain this month 4.10 inches. Evaporation 4.4 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool J. HOLT.

opinion, which your nameleſs writer has choſen to omit. I ſhall take the liberty of ſupplying this defect, by tranſcribing a few lines on the firſt chapter of John's Goſpel, which precede his quotation.

"This chapter is conſidered as the *crux hæreticorum*: and the moment a perſon allows, as I do, the firſt verſe to contain a truth, the retort is inſtantly made, How can you then deny that John looked upon Jeſus as the Supreme Being? For a very plain reaſon, I reply; becauſe John does not ſay that Jeſus is the Supreme Being; and, if he meant to convey that notion to us, I have no doubt that he would have expreſſed it clearly. Beſides, he has told us with what view his book was written, namely, that we ſhould believe Jeſus to be the Chriſt, the Son of God, and from that belief ſhould poſſeſs life in his name. But I [here follow the words quoted by the nameleſs writer] will not trouble your Lordſhip with my explanation of the chapter; a chapter which makes the diſtinction completely between the Supreme Being and our Saviour; and I ſhall content myſelf with a remark or two on your lordſhip's mode of reaſoning."

It is by no means neceſſary that I ſhould interpret this chapter; or rather ſuch an interpretation was foreign to the main end of my work; for, my readers might have been diverted from the examination of the biſhop's errors; and, inſtead of exerciſing their own judgement on the chapter itſelf, might have waſted their time, it may be, upon my own errors. The firſt point is, to ſhew perſons, that they are wrong; the ſecond, to put them on the right road. The firſt point I have done: the ſecond I ſhall not fail in my attempt to do to the utmoſt of my power, when I ſee a diſpoſition in perſons to return to the right road. I gave, in the periods preceding your writer's quotation, ſufficient reaſon for my opinion, that the chapter in queſtion contained no proof that Jeſus is the Supreme Being; and I proceeded to the biſhop's mode of reaſoning, becauſe on that mode depends the opinion which he is ſuppoſed to have embraced. I do not ſee that I quibble at all on the meaning of the words "In the beginning;" for I take them in their plain ſenſe; and I ſay, that all perſons quibble, who give to theſe plain words the fantaſtical meaning of, from all eternity. The queſtion then hinges on this point: do the words, "in the beginning," mean a time at a limited diſtance from the preſent time, or do they not? I ſay they do: your nameleſs writer, and many hereticks of antient and modern days, ſay they do not. I do not approve of the levity with which your nameleſs writer and others ſpeak of the language uſed by the Evangeliſt. The words which he employs have with me the weight of inſpiration; and I do not deny that they were under the guidance of inſpiration. But, be that queſtion as it may, the Evangeliſt has uſed the words "in the beginning:" and, if he had intended to convey the idea of, from all eternity, he would have uſed the expreſſive terms from the Hebrew idiom by which that idea, unknown to heathen writers, is conveyed.

On the pleaſure that I ſeem to have felt in alluding to the Sophs ſchools at Cambridge, I have no objection that it ſhould be imputed to me; for, who is there, of the abilities and talents which your nameleſs writer is pleaſed to attribute to me, that does not dwell with pleaſure on the early years ſpent in the groves of Academus? Biſhop Pretyman and myſelf paſſed with ſimilar labour and ſimilar honours through thoſe ſchools; and I wiſh him and every ſtudent at Cambridge to exerciſe their judgement as fairly on ſacred as we did in thoſe ſchools on prophane truth; to put out of ſight all the honours, riches, and dignities, of the Church, when they examine the word of God; to remember the aweful account they muſt give, if they ſubſcribe to human opinions, and do not believe them agreeable to Holy Writ; and to think the Bible worthy of as much ſtudy and attention at leaſt as the principles of

Sir

Sir Iſaac Newton, a queſtion in finance, or a bill of Incloſure.

I make no other remarks on the expreſſion of your nameleſs writer, "individuality of ſubſtance," than that it appears to me to be ſtark nonſenſe, ſerving, like many other metaphyſical hard words, to confound the underſtanding. But, as it is now on the road to oblivion with its brethren Abracadabra, Darii, Baralipton, &c. &c. it would be to waſte the time of your readers to ſay a word more on ſo ridiculous a ſubject.

Your nameleſs writer, who profeſſes to "know ſome little Greek," is not pleaſed with my aſſertion, that our tranſlators have erred in rendering the paſſage, Philip. ii. 6, "thought it not robbery to be equal with God;" yet I continue to be of the ſame opinion; and do not think it worth while to introduce any parade of learning on the ſubject. He wiſhes for my explanation of the paſſage; that is, he wiſhes to be diverted from the main argument, and, inſtead of adopting the Apoſtle's reaſoning, to quibble about the meaning of a Greek word. I ſhall not indulge him in ſuch a deſign; but deſire him, and all others who adopt the vulgar erroneous tranſlation, to attend to the inference made by the Apoſtle, as I have ſtated it, and which your nameleſs writer has choſen to omit.

"Fortunately, there is no need for all this parade of learning; for Paul himſelf ſets it out of the queſtion at once, by the inference which he has drawn from the high character of Chriſt contraſted with his humility. Whatever was the form, whatever was the opinion of Jeſus, he acted well; he received the due reward for his meritorious ſervices. On this account, the Apoſtle tells us, God hath appointed that all men ſhould ſubmit to the authority of Chriſt, ſhould confeſs Chriſt to be Lord, to the glory of God the Father. The Apoſtle does not ſay, that all men ſhould confeſs Jeſus to be God equal to God the Father. No ſuch thought entered into his mind: and he makes the ſame diſtinction here as in another place, 'To us there is one God, even the Father, and one Lord Jeſus Chriſt, our Saviour. The paſſage then cannot poſſibly be twiſted into your lordſhip's meaning: the diſtinction is clearly kept up between the being who confers, and the man who receives, honour."

Having thus taken notice of the objections made by your nameleſs writer, I ſhall obſerve only, that I am happy to find that he can ſpend time on different parts of my work; and I do aſſure him that, if he produces any more objections, I will examine them with the utmoſt impartiality in my power, and will not be backward to defend my own opinions, as long as they appear to me to be right, or to adopt his, if he gives me reaſon to believe that they are founded on truth.

WILLIAM FREND.

Mr. URBAN, *Worſley, June* 7.

YOUR correſpondent Q. Q. (p. 435) will find my plan of the "Statiſtical Hiſtory of Gloucesterſhire" laid down in my Propoſals at the bookſellers; and that it is only to be *printed* in the manner of "Elegant Extracts." In the property part I ſhall, as far as my ability and the encouragement I receive enables me to do, follow the great ſtandard work, Sir W. Dugdale's Warwickſhire, *i. e.* give *all* the MS. and record I can procure at the Britiſh Muſeum, Tower, &c. in addition to Sir R. Atkyns's deſcent of the manor. His accuracy all the people I have heard give an opinion of the matter obſtinately maintain, in ſpite of what has been ſaid in Britiſh Topography*, Willis's Abbeys†, and the advice of Mr. Blore (a good judge in theſe matters), which was, to follow Sir R. through all his references, and correct his errors. This I will do, however, beſides what I have engaged above, if I have encouragement ſufficient to enable me to ſpare my time. Wherever, in the courſe of the ſurvey, I find an object, which I cannot explain, I ſhall have a copy taken by drawing

* Gloucesterſhire. † In Winchelcombe, and Lel. Coll. VI. 165, 6, ed. 1774.

or

or otherwiſe, as neceſſary, and tranſmit it to the firſt Antiquarian authorities for ſolution: but I am ſelling the ſkin before I have caught the bear, and therefore haſten to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROOKE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

A Correſpondent (p. 331) is "ſurprized" with a remark of Dr. Glaſſe, who, he ſays, ſpeaks with contempt of the notion of "a plurality of worlds," in his Lectures on the Feſtivals. The author of that work is not infallible, elſe he would not have made Herod, whoſe death is related Acts xii. 23, the ſame Herod who died full 40 years before, namely, the murderer of the infants at Bethlehem, whoſe death is recorded in the ſame chapter which relates his cruelty, Matt. ii. 19. As to the notion itſelf of a plurality of worlds, it is truly aſtoniſhing that any well-informed and conſiderate perſon ſhould conceive it "to militate" at all "againſt the "doctrine of redemption," much leſs "to involve it in difficulties altogether inſuperable," vol. LXVIII. p. 1036. If Lord Orford (LXIX. 630) was made an infidel by this hypotheſis, he was, as others have commonly been, a very *willing* infidel. The evidence of a plurality of worlds is merely *probable* and *preſumptive*; of the truth of Chriſtianity we have *poſitive proof*, ſtronger than we have for any other hiſtorical fact in the world. It is contrary to reaſon for the weaker evidence to overturn the ſtronger, a plauſible conjecture to outweigh poſitive proof. But, after all, where is the inconſiſtency of the two propoſitions? If there are numberleſs worlds beſides our own, who ſhall prove to us that the inhabitants have *fallen* from the rectitude in which they were created? Or, if fallen, that they have not fallen *individually*, as the angels did, and may be left, like them, to the conſequences of their guilt? Or that the ſacrifice, which in the wiſdom of God was to be made, and was actually made in this world, may not be available to other worlds alſo? In the natural world we reaſon by experiment and induction: all matter upon which we can make trial poſſeſſes gravity; therefore, we infer univerſally that *all* matter poſſeſſes it. Why ſhould we not argue in the ſame way in the intellectual and moral world? In all the diſpenſations of Providence which we know, wiſdom and goodneſs, juſtice and truth, are united; therefore they are united in all other worlds which we do not know. But to ſuffer our *ignorance* to overturn our *knowledge*, to doubt of, or diſbelieve, the redemption of this world, becauſe we do not know the caſe of other worlds, is juſt as prepoſterous as it would be to deny that matter gravitates upon the earth becauſe we are not ſure that it does gravitate beyond the reach of mortal ken. When we can account for the principle of gravity; or when, in numberleſs other inſtances, at preſent inexplicable, we perfectly underſtand that world in which we dwell, then we may more warrantably inveſtigate the incomprehenſible parts of other ſyſtems. Our days are made by the ſun; but there was a day before the ſun exiſted; the effect before the cauſe. Tell me how that day was made otherwiſe than by the will and word of God; explain the phyſical *cauſe* and manner of it; and I will tell you whether, and how, the inhabitants of Jupiter or of Saturn, wiſer than ſome who would be thought wiſe on earth, have heard of, and believe in, Him who is the Saviour of all men, but eſpecially of thoſe that believe.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

CHARACTER is a moſt ſacred thing, yet how wantonly it is ſported with! Would to God that, among all the bills bringing into the Houſe, one could be paſſed for the defence of character!

racter!—Give me leave to ask, in what manner could an action be brought for defaming the dead, when it can be proved, as it can, that the defamation is as false as God is true? The lawyer will possibly tell me, I must prove damages. Cannot damages be proved for injuring the peace and health of a family, by saying things that are false of their departed friend; by adding to their affliction, by taking away all the consolation they had, the good name of their relation; particularly when the report is even an injury to the remaining part of the family? I am stating no fiction, but facts that I feel, and which I have not been made acquainted with till the poison is spread in such a manner that it is not in my power to extract it. And, could I do it, to have even had the suspicion of wrong conduct being hinted at on some occasions, is ever considered by feeling minds as a disgrace. An answer will oblige,

Yours, &c. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Apr.* 26.

IF you chuse to preserve the inclosed letters of Sir John Thorold to Dr. Doddridge in your Magazine, they are much at your service. THO. STEDMAN.

1. "Dear Sir, *Kensington Gravel-pits, April* 26, 1743.

"I give my hearty thanks for your friendly present of your three letters to the author of "Christianity not founded on Argument;" a libel from the beginning to the end, abounding with virulent buffoonery, on a subject the most awful and tremendous in nature! He is a most unhappy comment on the Apostle's words, that the animal, the natural or sensual man, cannot receive divine things; they are foolishness unto him. God may, peradventure, give even this grinning adversary of the truth the gift of repentance. If his rebel heart should at length be changed, "Is Saul also among the prophets" might with joy be uttered by all who see or hear of such a marvellous conversion.

"Your zeal for the honour of our Saviour is highly commendable. God grant this instance of it may be attended with many good effects! I have often thought that the passage, 1 Cor. ii. 13, πνευματικοις πνευματικα συγκρινοντες might literally, and agreeably to the context, be rendered 'expounding spiritual things to spiritual men.' What confirms me more in this supposition is, I find the LXXII interpreters, in Gen. xli. 13, making use of συγκρινειν in this sense. But I only mention this by-the-bye.

"Believing it would be a pleasure to your enlarged affection to the glorious cause of our holy Redeemer to know of any thing which has a tendency to promote Christian knowledge, especially in the seats of learning, the Universities; I can communicate to you a printed plan of education and discipline which a principal of a (lately erected) college in Oxford has formed for the good government of his Society. They were printed by him in the year 1736, the year before he obtained his Majesty's charter for the incorporation of his hall into a college; and are now, excepting what relates to servitors, the standing rules and statutes of his Society. There are at present two noblemen and two gentlemen commoners under his care, who, he writes me word, conform equally with the rest to the rules of the house. If you please to acquaint me how I may safely convey these statutes to you, I would desire you would return them when you have opportunity.

"Dr. Newton, that is the principal's name, is a person of strict integrity, and unshaken firmness of mind in the midst of difficulties and trials. The University has been, and, I question not, will be, much the better for the example of this wise governor of youth.

"In hopes of being favoured with a line from you, I remain, Sir, your obliged servant, JOHN THOROLD."

2. "Rev. Sir, *Kensington Gravel-pits, June* 30, 1743.

"I hope the rules and statutes of Hertford college, Oxon, have reached you before this time. When you have finished the perusal of them, I would desire you would be pleased to return them directed for me, to be left at the Rev. Mr. Broughton's, the second door on the right-hand, in Bartlett's Buildings, Holbourn. The reason of my desiring a return of these statutes is occasioned by Dr. Newton's request to me, that they may not be transcribed, and be forth-coming on demand. When the truly worthy Doctor has had farther experience of them, I believe he intends to make them public, with such alterations as he shall think proper, with the consent of the Crown.

"Have you seen an octavo volume, published last year, with this title, "Pluralities indefensible?" The author's uprightness and courage, zeal and judgement, shine throughout the book. I cannot help valuing the reverend author, who, though he chose to be anonymous, was quickly discovered. His name is Dr. Newton, principal of Hertford college, Oxford.

The

The book, I hear with pleasure, is already working in the consciences of private gentlemen. When, or in what form, the abuses too truly complained of in the above-named treatise will be laid before the great council of the nation, must be referred to Him who sitteth in the heavens over all, whose ways are in the deep, and whose judgements are not known by the fallen children of fallen parents.

"It will be a pleasure to you, Sir, to be acquainted, that the charity-schools in Wales are still supported, and carrying on the best of conquests. By means of these nurseries, the name of our blessed and dearest Redeemer is made known to many souls, who, before the erection of these schools, may be said to have lived underground. The light of the sun of righteousness had never cheared their benighted minds, nor fortified their spiritual eye-sight to look beyond this perishable system, and to fix their affections on things above. Mr. Jones, the principal agent, under God, in behalf of these schools, is preserved in an unexpected manner among us by the adorable goodness of Him who bringeth down to the grave, and bringeth up.

"I remain, reverend Sir, your obliged friend and servant, JOHN THOROLD."

3. "*Kensington Gravel pits, July* 26, 1743.

"Rev. and dear Sir,

"I waited for a few lines from my much honoured friend, Dr. Newton, before I returned my acknowledgements for your last favour of the 8th of July.

"This day I am favoured with a letter from the Doctor, and am hereby prepared to return you a satisfactory answer to your kind remark on a passage in the Rules and Statutes for his Society. Take then Dr. Newton's answer in his own words: 'With regard to the passage transcribed from your correspondent's letter, I have only this to say, that the charities to poor housekeepers were restrained to such of them as should have attended on the service of the church, in order to encourage such attendance. But, upon a review of that passage, I agree with the gentleman, and think the thought is too narrow, and can easily foresee there may be other persons in such circumstances as would become those who attend most strictly on the service of the church not to overlook. My service to the gentleman, whoever he is, with my thanks for his remark. I hope he will be so good as to suggest to me any other particulars he would have me re-consider.'

"Thus you have a specimen what an open ingenuous spirit Dr. Newton is endued with, which I could not excuse myself from exhibiting to your view. I am not insensible how lovely such a behaviour appears in your eyes.

"It pleases the gracious Dispenser of life and health, sickness and death, to spare Mr. Jones in a very unexpected manner. The work he is the instrument of carrying on in Wales will not die with him: when he is removed out of the distorted view of prejudice and error, it will speak his praises in the gates of justice and equity, and embalm his memory with odours, much more fragrant and permanent than those which spring from the most spicy and balmy mountains and plains of the earth.

"I am almost every Tuesday at Mr. Broughton's from eleven to one o'clock, where I should be glad to see you if it suits your convenience.

"If I did not acknowledge your letter before last, it was an omission in me, for which I beg your excuse.

"O that we may be made meet, through the merits of our most holy Saviour, to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light, where ignorance and sin can find no admission, where every thing is as it should be, and love throws an inexpressible beauty on every look, word, and action, of every bright, wise, happy inhabitant. The Church triumphant is a city that is at unity in itself indeed, where the whole business is joy and love. The blessed Jesus is the purchaser of these infinite possessions. I remain, dear Sir, your affectionate friend, JOHN THOROLD."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 19.

I HAVE to inform a Constant Reader, that the common soft soap, or sweet soap, and whiting mixed, have been used with the greatest success in removing the stains of wine from muslin after it has been washed, though it would be adviseable to apply them if possible before washing. The composition must be laid on the spots, kept constantly wet, and exposed to the sun and air. MOLESEY.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

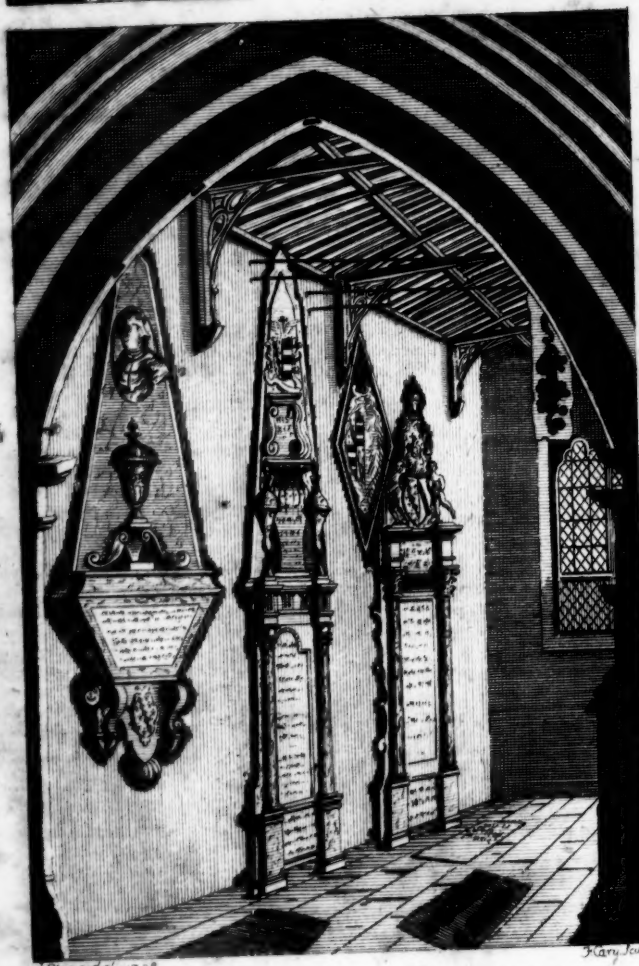
THERE is a slight error in your Obituary, vol. LXIX. p. 1089, under the account of Kien Long. The author of the Pursuits of Literature did not address a letter to that emperor, as there asserted, but made use of the monarch's name, as the supposed writer of an epistle to his Britannic Majesty, as the very name of the work sufficiently indicates, *viz.* "The imperial Epistle from Kien Long, Emperor of China, to George the Third," &c.

Permit me to enquire, who was the proprietor of Binderton house, in the county of Sussex, previous to its being purchased by Sir James Peachey, father of Lord Selsea? A RAMBLER.

Mr.

Fig. 3. p. 565.

Fig. 2. p. 506.



J. Stone del. 1798

Inside View of PLEYDELL'S Aisle in FARRINGDON Church.

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Oct.* 24, 1798.

THE incloſed view of Pleydell's aile, on the North ſide of the chancel in Faringdon church, was taken from the ſtaircaſe leading to the organ-loft, through an arch in the Eaſt wall of the upper North tranſept.

In the middle of the floor is a large marble grave-ſtone, on which are emboſſed the figures of a man and woman; and under,

"Hic jacet TOBIAS PLEYDELL, armiger, et ELINOR, uxor ejus, qui quidem Tobias obiit decimo octavo die Octobris, anno Domini milleſſimo quingenteſimo octogenteſimo tertio.

Beati qui moriuntur in Domino."

Towards the Weſt end is a grave-ſtone with this,

"Here lieth the body of BARTHOLOMEW YEATE, eſq. who departed the 7th of Auguſt, an. Dom. 1708, aged 23."

At the head of the ſtone the arms of Yeate, *viz.* Embattled per feſs, Or and Gules, between three gates changed.

On one of the buttreſſes of the tower, which projects into the aile, is a neat monument with

"Hanc juxta columnam dormiunt reliquiæ LIONELLI RICH, generoſi; qui obiit viceſimo tertio die Decembris, 1742, ætatis 40.

Filius erat natu tertius Lionelli Rich, de Dodſwell, in comitatu Gloceſtri, armigeri; et uxorem duxit Annam, Henrici Pye, armigeri, filiam, quæ marmor hoc voluit extrui.

Amoris et gratitudinis monumentum."

The arms on the top are,

Parted per pale, Sable and Gules, a croſſlet fitché Or, between four fleurs de lis of the ſame, impaling *Pye*, Ermine, a bend fuſil Gules.

On a ſlab of white marble lying on the floor near the North-eaſt corner:

"Here lies
Sir ROBERT PYE, knt.
lord of this manor.
He was eſteemed a fine gentleman
by all who knew him.
Here alſo lies
Dame ANNE, his wife,
daughter of the
famous Mr. Hampden.
They lived together ſixty years
with great reputation;
and both died A.D. 1701.
His grandſon, Henry Pye, eſq.
laid this ſtone over them,
A.D. 1730."

Againſt the North wall, towards the Eaſt end, is a noble monument of white marble, with columns of blue, in the Corinthian order, ſupporting cherubs of alabaſter, one of them holding a ſcull. Over the centre, on variegated marble, the arms of Pye impaling Curzon, *viz.* Argent, on a bend Sable three hawks Or, collared and armed Gu. —Creſt, a croſſlet fitché Gules, between two wings proper. Over all, an urn adorned with feſtoons of flowers.

"Hic ſubtus jacet
JANA PYE,
uxor Henrici Pye,
de Faringdon, in comitatu Berch.
armigeri,
et Nathaniel Curzon,
de Kettleſton, in agro Derbienſi,
baronetti,
filia natu ſecunda:
orta ex familiâ
propter antiquitatem
ac intemeratam in eccleſiam fidem
pariter illuſtri.
Vixit tanquam vitæ cœleſtis provida,
tanquam ejuſdem ſecura obiit;
in Deum, parentes, conjugem,
ſemper pientiſſima.
Primâ et præproperâ puerperiâ immaturâ abrepta
die Martii 15to, annoq. { ſalutis humanæ 1706to, ætatis ſuæ 23tio.
In æternam uxoris deſideratiſſimæ memoriam, atque filii vix matri ſuperſtiti, ſupremum hoc, amoris doloriſque monumentum poſuit maritus mœſtiſſimus."

The next monument, namely, the middle one, againſt the ſame wall, is of moſt beautiful variegating marble. It is ſupported by columns of the Doric order, crowned with elegant urns. The arms on the top are Pye impaling Bathurſt, *viz.* Sable, two bars Ermine in chief, three croſſes pattée Or.—Motto. *In glorior.*—Creſt, as the former.

On a ſmall tablet under the arms:

"H. S. I.
ANNA PYE,
Henrici Pye, de Faringdon Magn.

in com. Berch. arm.
uxor altera et defideratiſſima;
Benjamin Bathurſt, in agro Northampton, militis,
filia unica;
honoratiſſimi Allen Bathurſt, baronis,
ſoror chariſſima."

Under this, on a large table between the columns:

"Siſte gradum, viator!
Ecce
variolarum ſpolia!
nunquam, heu, ſplendidiora!
Uxorum lectiſſimam, optimam,
amicam cordate ſinceram,
matrem pientiſſimam
ſuſtulerunt;
omnium, quibus nota, delicias.
Familiarium decus,
inopum patronam,
amoverunt;
rei œconomicæ pertiſſimam,
fidei Chriſtianæ colentiſſimam,
pietatis omnimodæ obſervantiſſimam,
eripuere.
Virtutes tamen remanent intactæ;
his illa
non amplius fungi poteſt,
in æternum vero fruitur;
his nos
haud amplius frui poſſumus,
ſed perpetui ſungamur.
Sin dotes eximiæ tam animi quam corporis deflendæ ſint,
Luctui conjugis nullus erit modus.
Ob. 6to Octobris, anno Dom. 1729,
ætat. ſuæ 39."

Below all:

"Caro huic nomini
ſuum poſtremo ſuperaddi voluit
conjux amantiſſimus
Henric s Pye;
ut idem marmor,
quod cineribus pretioſiſſimis antehac ſacraverat,
mutua nomina,
mutuam fidem et amorem,
poſteris annunciaret."

Weſtward of the laſt-mentioned, againſt the ſame wall, is a grand obelisk of grey marble finely embelliſhed with ſuitable ornaments, particularly a capital buſt in *alto relievo* of the late Admiral Pye, over a ſuperb urn of white marble:

"Here lieth the body of Henry Pye, of this place, and afterwards of Knotting, in the county of Bedford, eſq. He was deſcended of a very antient family, whoſe dignity he ſuſtained and adorned with the added merits of his own amiable virtues. He had a gracefulneſs in his perſon, an affability in his demeanour, a courteſy and politeneſs in his manners, with an open benevolence and generoſity in his diſpoſition, which plainly denoted him
The true Engliſh Gentleman.
He married, firſt, Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. who died and left no iſſue. The ſorrow he felt at her death he affectionately expreſſed by the monument he erected to her memory. But this loſs was abundantly ſupplied by his happy union with Anne, daughter of Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, knt. and ſiſter of Allen Lord Bathurſt, of Cirenceſter, in the county of Glouceſter; a union more intimately endeared to him by a numerous offſpring of ſixteen children, thirteen of whom lived to ſhare his active love and zeal for their welfare after the ſevere loſs of a moſt affectionate mother, to whoſe remembrance he conſecrated the adjoining monument. He married alſo, in the year 1732-3, Iſabella, daughter of —— Warren, eſq. who ſurvived him, and lies buried near this place.

His ſecond ſon, Vice-admiral Thomas Pye, erected this marble in teſtimony of his grateful duteous reſpect to his father, who died January 6, 1749, aged 65.

And in memory of William Pye, a brother he loved and lamented, who fought and fell, as became a ſoldier, in an engagement near Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies, on Feb. 5, 1759, aged 30."

Several eſcocheons and funeral flags are diſperſed in various parts of this aiſle, whoſe armorial bearings are nearly the ſame as thoſe already noticed. J. Stone.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 17, 1799.

LOOKING over ſome papers the other day, which I brought with me many years ago from Germany, I found the incloſed antient puzzle (*fig.* 2); which, as a matter of curioſity, I hope you may think deſerving of a place in your Magazine; and ſhall be glad to ſee an explanation of it from ſome of your correſpondents. Julius.

Mr. Urban, *May* 21.

TO obviate and ſet right an innocent error is near of kin to the advancement of truth. In your laſt volume, p. 1022, "A Lover of Cathedrals and Choir Worſhip" has given us a valuable though brief deſcription of the cathedrals in Ireland, partly from his own knowledge. Whether the writer is an

inhabitant

inhabitant or a native of the ſiſter kingdom, I know not; but I was particularly ſtruck with a paſſage in his letter, which I merely tranſcribe to introduce a few remarks upon it.

"It was a ſtrange neglect, at the time of the Reformation, that the BIBLE and *Common Prayer* was not tranſlated into the Iriſh language, and copiouſly diſperſed in that country; for, as there was no eſtabliſhment of the *Liturgy* in Iriſh in any church in the kingdom, if any of the poor ignorant peaſantry by chance went to a Proteſtant church, not knowing the Engliſh tongue, they could not be much more improved or informed than by hearing the Latin ſervice at maſs; and would prefer the latter, as what they were more accuſtomed to. But, perhaps, it is not too late now to do ſomething of the kind in the country pariſhes which are at a diſtance from the towns. *Wales* was better attended to than *Ireland*, at the Reformation, in theſe matters; and in ſeveral churches of the Principality the ſervice is in the common language, *i. e.* the *Welſh*. I have more than once *heard the eſtabliſhed Liturgy of Ireland read there in French, but never in Iriſh*; which, as I juſt now obſerved, it ought to be in remote places."

I know not, Mr. Urban, how amply an Iriſh verſion of the Holy Scriptures hath ever been circulated in Ireland; but of its exiſtence all doubt is precluded. From a note indeed in your Magazine, where (LXVIII. p. 1054) a review is given of "Butler's Memoirs of Hildeſley, Biſhop of Sodor and Mann," one might be led to believe that the ſacred volume had not been rendered into the Iriſh tongue. The contrary, however, is the fact; and Bp. Bedell's Bible prevents ſo deep a reflection on the theological literature of Ireland. The New Teſtament alſo, by O'Donnell, is expreſſly noticed in Letter LXXV. (written by Gen. Sir J. Adolphus Oughton in 1771, Appendix to Hildeſley, p. 625). And, ſpeaking of what had been done for the people of Mann, Major Vallancy tells his friend, the ingenious P. Moore, of that iſland (Letter XCIV. Dec. 1780, Appendix, p. 670),

"I have peruſed the Manks Bible and Teſtament with great pleaſure and much inſtruction. I admire the ſimplicity and force of the language, and the beauty of the verſion, where many vulgariſms have crept into *the Iriſh tranſlation*," &c.

How far that tranſlation is now circulated in Ireland, or to whoſe neglect or overſight the omiſſion to uſe it is to be attributed, is beſt known by the Clergy there. Never could a fairer opportunity occur to bring it forward than the preſent times afford. I am aſſured that the London Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge hath expreſſed an earneſt wiſh that ſomething could be done to preſent the Iriſh people with the Word of God in their native tongue, and give it a general circulation through the country. A very celebrated Prelate of ours, in a Northern dioceſe, whoſe mind is ever employed on furthering the beſt deſigns, has ſignified, I underſtand, his intention of addreſſing the ſuperior Clergy of Ireland on the ſubject. And may ſo good a purpoſe ſucceed, to reſcue their poor countrymen from being a prey to Popery on the one hand, and to barbarity, from invincible ignorance, on the other! I doubt not, that, if an application were made from Ireland in ſome ſuch reſpectable channel, it would ſoon appear that the London Society is as ready to lend its aid in ſuch a cauſe, as it moſt liberally was to encourage the Manks verſion under the auſpices of the venerable Hildeſley.

The following paſſage from his Memoirs is ſo intereſting on this head as to demand attention. Speaking of Biſhop Wilſon, than whom there could hardly exiſt a better man,

"To HIM," ſays the Rev. Philip Moore*, "for firſt ſuggeſting the hint, and to our late worthy Biſhop Hildeſley for indefatigably purſuing it, we owe the ineſtimable bleſſing of having the Sacred Oracles and our Liturgy in the native language of our iſle; which, though we had not before, yet, ever ſince the commencement of the Reformation, our biſhops took ſome care

* Letter XC. addreſſed to Major Vallancey, p. 657.

to

to see to, by enjoining their clergy to *preach*, and to *instruct*, and *pray with the people*, in their own language. And what was the consequence? By the blessing of God on these salutary means, the Reformation made so rapid a progress among us, that for many years past we have not a single native, except one old woman now (1776), a Papist, nor any other sectary that is an islander in the whole diocese. We are all of one heart and one mind, glorifying and praising God, in the beauty of holiness, as it consists in the decency of uniformity and order in the public worship of God. Had the same method been pursued *in Ireland*, the same causes, no doubt, would have produced the same effects there as they have done in Great Britain and in the Isle of Man. The English, the Welsh, and the Scotch clergy, addressed *their* people in their own respective language. In Ireland, I presume from the effects, it was not so, but that the native Irish were either not preached to at all, or were addressed in English, which they did not, could not, or would not understand. And thus, as the Apostle observes, they continued, and still continue, mutually barbarians to each other, ἐν ἰδιώτῃ, what he elegantly calls ἄηχα τῆς φώνης, or the ἴσημον λόγον (1 Cor. xiv. 11, 9). Their priests all speak Irish, which gives them every advantage over the clergy of the Established Church, few or none of whom, I fear, give themselves much concern about such a qualification. I have heard something of a scheme proposed by the great Archbishop Usher for an Irish professorship in your university. Had that taken place, I leave it to your sagacity to conceive, as I can well imagine, the salutary effects of so wise a measure."

Yours, &c. B. D.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.—Essay V.

DURING the reign of Anne, the nation had to deplore the setting of two bright luminaries, Mr. Locke and Sir John Holt, knt. Two more estimable characters perhaps Britain never was blessed with at any one period, and whose excellencies live, and will live, in the grateful remembrance of every lover of honesty, jurisprudence, and literature.

John Locke was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632. His father was an attorney; and had a command in the parliament army during the civil war. His education commenced at Westminster school, and was completed at Christchurch college, in Oxford. Having a propensity to the healing art, he directed his studies into the necessary channel, intending to fix his residence in his favourite city of Oxford. But it not answering his expectation, in 1664 he was appointed secretary to the British envoy at the Court of Brandenburgh. Soon quitting this situation, he returned to Oxford; where accidentally becoming acquainted with Lord Ashley, the foundation of his future happiness and celebrity was secured; for in his lordship he found a sincere and generous patron, who not only introduced him to the attention of the noble and great, but by his interest procured for him those situations in life, which gave him leisure to pursue the studies necessary to the accomplishment of the great works he then had in contemplation. The next appointment which he held under Government was the secretaryship of presentations; but this he lost when his patron, now become Lord Shaftesbury, was deprived of the seals. Soon after, he was made secretary to the Board of Trade, and continued in that situation till it was dissolved in 1674. Returning to his studentship at Christchurch, in 1675 he took his degree of batchelor in medicine, and, on account of ill health, shortly after visited Montpelier and some other places on the Continent. On the disgrace of Lord Shaftesbury, in 1679, having lately returned to England, he retired to Holland, to avoid the vengeance of the Court; which, during his absence, deprived him of his studentship. From this time he remained in exile till the arrival of the Prince of Orange; and from the proceedings of Government it was certainly most prudent for him so to do; for, though a pardon was offered him, and which he treated with that contempt it deserved, yet, upon the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth, they still doubted of his sincerity,

and

and formally requeſted his apprehenſion through their envoy at the Hague; but he eluded their vigilance, and continued in ſafety.

During his exile, he entered into the cloſeſt intimacy with Le Clerc, Limborch, and other members of a literary ſociety at Amſterdam; and while abroad he compoſed his principal work, the Eſſay on Human Underſtanding; a work which will never be forgotten while time ſhall laſt, and which will endear his memory to every lover of literature, and give a permanence to the Engliſh language not ſurpaſſed by any of the labours of our moſt favourite authors.

On the accompliſhment of the Revolution his intereſt was great, and his abilities ſuch as would have inſured him the appointment to ſome of the moſt honourable, if not moſt lucrative, ſituations; but, as his modeſty was to be equalled only by his learning, he was content with being appointed a commiſſioner of appeals. In 1695, he was made a commiſſioner of trade and plantations; but this office he filled for the ſhort ſpace of five years only; for the aſthmatic complaint, to which he had been ſubject nearly through life, now rapidly gaining on him, he took up his permanent abode at Oates, in Eſſex, the ſeat of Sir Francis Maſham, where for ſome years he had been moſt kindly and generouſly entertained by its hoſpitable proprietor. Continuing gradually to decline till October, 1704, on the 28th of that month he with the greateſt calmneſs and reſignation delivered up his ſoul into the hands of his merciful and beneficent Creator.

Though the character of this great and good man deſerves the pen of the moſt able biographer, and has had far greater juſtice done to it than either my limits or abilities will allow; yet it would be unpardonable, having thus far noticed the man, not to attempt to pourtray ſome of the excellencies of his mind and heart.

From his earlieſt life he was remarked to be particularly attentive to the ſubjects under his conſideration; and, having made conſiderable progreſs in his education, his thoughts appeared to be directed principally to the ſources whence he drew thoſe ineſtimable works, which have as much pleaſed as they have profited mankind. He poſſeſſed a certain urbanity of manners, and an ingenious turn of mind, which rendered him not only amuſing but deeply inſtructive. And though his powers were formed for the cloſeſt inveſtigation of the moſt abſtruſe ſpeculations, yet he could unbend himſelf with the greateſt facility and propriety, and enter into the freedom and vivacity of the moſt polite circles. But this appeared to ariſe more from a deſire to conform to what is conſidered as an evidence of good breeding than from natural inclination, as he moſt particularly ſhone when the converſation took a ſerious and contemplative turn; then was manifeſt the knowledge which he had accumulated by intenſe ſtudy, and ſomewhat of the extent of that capacity which was ſo amply ſtored with the requiſites neceſſary to form the accompliſhed ſcholar, and which did afterwards furniſh the world with ſome of its moſt invaluable treaſures.

His works, which are various, prove that he was calculated to ſhine either as a politician, a polemic, or a divine. In each of theſe characters his labours were ſuch as would have inſured him general reſpect and renown; but his Eſſay on Human Underſtanding alone would have entitled him to one of the firſt niches in the Temple of Fame, and conſequently enrolled his name among the firſt of the Britiſh worthies; for therein the reaſoning faculty is not only directed into the right channel, but its boundaries are moſt accurately defined, and thereby we are taught how to ſeparate truth from error, and how to ſubſtantiate every argument

mention the defence of the former, whether natural or revealed.

Though he had condescended to investigate thoroughly the most common, and, as they are generally considered, the most trifling concerns of life, and reduced even these to a system and order; yet the close of his life manifested, that all his speculations on the works of Nature and Art tended chiefly to the enriching of his mind with the most comprehensive knowledge of, deepest veneration for, and sincerest devotion to, the great Author of all things. Seeing his end approaching, he relinquished all other pursuits, and, confining himself to the Revealed Will of his God, he found in the Scriptures that strong consolation and hope which they are so admirably calculated to convey to the mind of every sincere enquirer after essential truth.

Thus died the man, who, if there had been any deceit or subterfuge in Christianity, had been the most likely of all others to have discovered it; and whose honesty was such, that not the sanction of 6000 years, nor the opinions of the whole world, would have deterred him from giving it its proper exposture. But, seeing *he died in the faith*, let the witlings and puny infidels of the day mistrust their imbecile speculations, and, adverting to the pure channels of real information, may they be constrained to lay aside their philosophy, "falsely so called," and be enabled to follow him as he followed Christ! So shall they find with him, that the end of the righteous man "is peace and assurance for ever!"

The other excellent character which we have now to pourtray is that of Sir John Holt, who was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1642, and was son of Sir Thomas Holt, recorder of Abingdon. After a proper continuance at the grammar-school at that place, he was entered at Oriel college, Oxford, which he left at the age of 17, to prosecute his studies at Gray's inn, where he made such progress as soon to attain a degree of public sanction and respect. Being made recorder of London, March 5, 1685-6 (the office at that time being under the appointment of the Court), he manifested the greatest patriotism, and was knighted; but his strenuous opposition to the abolition of the test, and the dispensing power of the king, deprived him of his situation, but obtained him the applause and interest of the people at large.

At the commencement of the convention parliament he was chosen a member, and appointed a manager on the part of the Commons; and, throughout the whole of the important business, manifested the most consummate knowledge of the laws of his country, and the tenderest solicitude for the rights of the people, equally respecting the just prerogative of the Crown, and guarding and securing the liberties of the subject; in a word, laying the foundation for the glorious Constitution which we now enjoy.

On May 4, 1689, he was appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and sworn of the privy council to King William and Queen Mary; and, throughout the long period of 21 years, filled that honourable station with the greatest credit to himself and benefit to the nation. Strongly attached to the liberty of the subject, he suffered it in no instance to be infringed on under his jurisdiction; and though this inflexible justice exposed him to the displeasure of both houses of parliament, in the case of Lord Banbury, &c. yet the greatest authority could not shake his integrity, as his noble determination was "that he should know nothing but the discharge of his duty."

In 1700, on the resignation of Lord Chancellor Somers, he most modestly refused the great seal, though earnestly solicited by his Majesty to accept it; and with the greatest diligence and unshaken fidelity filled the office of lord chief justice

juſtice till March 5, 1709-10, when his uſeful life was terminated by a lingering illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation, in the 68th year of his age.

Though the juvenile days of the lord chief juſtice appear to have been marked with a conſiderable degree of levity, not to ſay indiſcretion, yet no ſooner was he called into active life than he manifeſted all that ſolidity and circumſpection which became his ſituation. In him was truly conſpicuous "the upright judge:" unappalled by the frowns of authority, or the contempt of the vulgar, he knew no bias but the laws of the land, the dictates of his conſcience, and the will of his God. Poſſeſſing himſelf a due ſenſe of liberty, the ſtricteſt honeſty, fidelity, and loyalty, he not only cheriſhed theſe virtues in others, but ever defended them with the moſt unſhaken perſeverance and determination. So that on the whole of his conduct we may ſay, that the Bench was never filled by a judge who adminiſtered the laws of the country with more fidelity to his ſovereign, more to the happineſs of the ſubject, or with more honour to himſelf, than *Lord Chief Juſtice Holt.*

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

P. 316, col. 1, l. 50, for *Marſham* read *Maſham.*

Ibid. col. 2, l. 15, for *was* read *were.*

Biographical Anecdotes of Richard Mulcaster.

(Continued from p. 421.)

Of Mulcaſter, though eminent for his learning, we find no memorials by his contemporaries; what, therefore, was his character in private life cannot now be recovered. His temper was warm, but not haſty; and, though the witty Fuller has accuſed him of uſing his ſcholars too harſhly, we may willingly make ſome allowance when we find he was educated under the ſame maſter with Aſcham, Dr. Nicholas Udall, whoſe ſeverity he perhaps imbibed*.

While thus deſcanting on the private character of Mulcaſter, I think it not to his diſpraiſe to mention, that, like Aſcham, he was fond of archery, a ſcience once of national concern. And, though in Henry VIII's reign its revival was for the laſt time properly enforced by the legiſlature, it was much encouraged during that of Elizabeth. From the *Poſitions* we learn that, in 1581, a ſociety of archers exiſted, who termed themſelves *Prince Arthur's knights.* In explanation of their title it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that Arthur, elder brother to Henry VIII. was particularly fond of this exerciſe, inſomuch, that his name became the proverbial appellation of an expert bowman. Of this (hitherto unnoticed) ſociety Mulcaſter was a member, as will ſufficiently appear in the following extract.

(Poſitions, p. 101)—Archery "do I like beſt generally of any round ſtirring without the dores, upon the cauſes before alleadged; which if I did not, that worthy man, our late learned countrieman maiſter Aſkam, would be half angrie with me, though he were of a milde diſpoſition, who, both for trayning the archer to his bow, and the ſcholler to his booke, hath ſhewed himſelfe a cunning *areher*, and a ſkilful maiſter.

"In the middeſt of ſo many earneſt matters I may be allowed to entermingle one which hath a reliſe of mirth; for, in prayſing of *archerie* as a principall exerciſe to the preſeruing of health, how can I but praiſe them who profeſſe it throughly, and maintaine it nobly, the friendly and franke fellowſhip of Prince Arthur's knightes in

* Dr. Nicholas Udall was of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, and became maſter of Eton ſchool about 1534. Bale ſtyled him "elegantiſſimus omnium literarum magiſter, et earum feliciſſimus interpres." His ſcholar, Nicholas Tuſſer, has left the world a true character of his ſeverity in the following lines:

"From Paul's I went, to Eton ſent
To learn ſtraightways the Latin phraſe,
Where fifty-three ſtripes given to me
At once I had,
"For fault but ſmall, or none at all,
It came to paſs thus beat I was.
See, Udall, ſee, the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad."

and

and about the citie of London, which of late years have ſo revived the exerciſe, ſo countenaunced the artificers, ſo enflamed emulation, as in themſelves for frindly meeting, in workmen for good gayning, in companies for earneſt comparing, it is almoſt growne to an orderly diſcipline, to cherithe loning ſociety, to enrich labouring powertie, to maintaine honeſt activity, which their ſo encouraging the under travellouts, and ſo encreaſing the healthfull traine, if I had ſacred to ſilence, would not my good freind in the citie, maiſter Hewgh Offly, and the ſame my noble fellow in that order Syr Launcelot, at our next meeting have give' me a ſowre nodde, being the chief furtheret of the fact which I commend, and the famoſeſt knight of *the fellowſhip which I am of?* Nay, would not even Prince Arthur himſelfe, maiſter Thomas Smith, and the whole table of thoſe well known knights and moſt active *archers*, haue laid in their chaleng again their fellow knight, if, ſpeaking of their paſtime, I ſhould have ſpared their names? Whereunto I am eaſily led, bycauſe the exerciſe deſeruing ſuch praiſe, they that loue ſo praiſeworthie a thing neither can of themſelves, neither ought at my hand to be hudled up in ſilence."

To return from this digreſſion. Of a clergyman it is pleaſing to obſerve, with an eminent divine, "he was a prieſt in his own houſe as well as in the temple." Mulcaſter, we are ſatisfied from his writings, was a warm Proteſtant; but what was his piety, or what his converſion from Popery, we are not told. And he ſeems never to have engaged himſelf in the buſy controverſies of the Reformation*. As a ſcholar he ranks high. His Engliſh productions boaſt an exuberance of expreſſion not often found in the writers of his own day; and his Latin, not inelegant, were celebrated in their time. But for his ſkill in the Greek and Oriental tongues we muſt truſt to the voice of Fame. For the laſt of theſe, however, he was eſteemed by the celebrated Hugh Broughton, a man of eminence for Eaſtern learning, but miſerably ignorant in every other ſpecies of literature.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

PUTTENHAM, in Surrey, is much celebrated for its ſalubrity by Mr. Swift, its rector, who, in a letter to Mr. Aubrey (Surrey, IV. 23), ſays,

"In this little ſpot you ſee a *ſpecimen* of the *antediluvian* world; the ſtreets crouded with

Natus natorum, et qui naſcentur ab illis;"

and ſuch a tribe of patriarchs within doors, as if this place were exempted from the feebleneſs and haſty decays of this laſt age of the world, and Death confined to keep his due ſeaſon for harveſt, mowing down none until Time had ripened them for his ſcythe."

Whether this happy privilege ſtill ſubſiſts at Puttenham, or is transferred to Elſted, a village equidiſtant from Godelming in a direction, I know not; but have ſent you a few inſtances of longevity from the latter church-yard.

Thomas Snelling,	1765	aged 87
William Moore,	1767	— 61
Margaret, his wife	1779	— 72
Nicholas Knight	1790	— 85
Thomas Chitty	—	82
Anne Parſons	—	78
Richard Wilkinſon	—	90
James Wilkinſon	—	83
James Wilkinſon, jun.	—	52
John Wilkinſon	—	77
John Curtis	—	68
His wife	—	62
Peter Eames	—	67
His wife	—	66

Verſes on Nicholas King.

"A well-ſpent life makes death a welcome friend,
For joy enſueth which has no end."

On Thomas Snelling.

"Impartial judge of all the world,
I truſt my cauſe to thee,
And hope thy mercies will extend,
O gracious Lord, to me."

On William Moore.

"A covering cloud thou art to me,
And all thy lambs and ſheep beſide.
My ſweet ſalvation now I ſee;
Chriſt is my life and precious guide."

On Margaret Moore.

"Jeſu great, and Saviour dear,
Before this . . . . . go.
In mercy we are drawing near,
And wean our hearts from things below."

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

* Fuller has recorded the teſtimony of "thoſe who heard him preach, that his ſermons were not excellent." The Hiſtorian is doubtleſs incorrect when he writes that Mulcaſter died about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Mr.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

I SEND you a copy of a drawing *(Plate II. fig.* 1), in the hands of the late Rev. Mr. Sympſon, of Lincoln, of an antient braſs mortar belonging to the infirmary of St. Mary's abbey at York; which, at the time the drawing was taken by Haines, who drew for Mr. Drake, was in the poſſeſſion of Henry Fairfax, eſq. of Towlſton, near Tadcaſter. The quatrefoils on the ſides of the veſſel are filled with animals rampant and paſſant alternately.

Inſcription round the edge:

"Mortarium S'c'i Joh'is Evange de Ferinaria be Marie Ebo me fecit A. D. MCCCVIII. Fr Will'm de Toptnorp."

Fig. 2. is exactly half the ſize of a circular brick in my poſſeſſion, of which I can give no farther account; and deſire an explanation.

Fig. 3. is part of a Roman patera, found in September 1798, in taking up the foundations of the Roman wall, near the Were-dykes, at Lincoln. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

FIG. 4. is an exact drawing of a grave-ſtone lying in the priory, now in ruins, near Hornby, nine miles from Lancaſter, the property of John Marſden, eſq. of Hornby caſtle. I ſhall be much obliged if any of your Antiquarian correſpondents can give any account whom they ſuppoſe may have been buried under it, and about what period. I underſtand this priory, or cell, as it is by ſome called, formerly belonged to Croxton abbey, in Leiceſterſhire.

I cannot help taking this opportunity of adding, that Hornby is a neat town: and the antient caſtle there has been chiefly rebuilt by Mr. Marſden, who reſides there. The caſtle is a moſt delightful ſituation, and commands an extenſive proſpect. Mr. Marſden, ſince he purchaſed the lordſhip of Hornby, and reſided there, has made great improvements in the buildings, lands, and collieries. Hornby is the favourite ride from the town of Lancaſter, the road going on the banks of the Lune, where there are ſeveral delightful and romantic proſpects much admired by all ſtrangers. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Macclesfield, June* 7.

ON the Weſt ſide of Peak foreſt, and about two miles diſtant from Chapel-in-the-Frith, there is a remarkable intermitting ſpring, which I had the pleaſure of viſiting, in company with a gentleman from Macclesfield, a few days ago. It is ſituated on the new turnpike-road between Chapel and Caſtleton, upon the right-hand ſide, and cloſe to the road. We found the reſervoir nearly full. The water was running out, and none coming in. After waiting about ten minutes, we perceived the water beginning to riſe at the head and farther ſide of the reſervoir; and, in a very ſhort time, it ran quite fluently from the mouths of two or three ſmall tunnels. The troughs filled; they overflowed; and in four minutes the large reſervoir was completely filled. The ſprings ceaſed to flow; there was a ſtillneſs on the ſurface of the water; and in 12 minutes it ran off as before, in a channel at the lower end of the reſervoir, which paſſes under the turnpike-road, leaving very little water in the bed of the reſervoir. In four minutes more it was filled again; ſo that, in the compaſs of little more than half-an-hour, we ſaw the whole operation twice completed. This was after a wet ſeaſon, though the day on which we viſited the ſpring, April 15, 1800, was particularly fine. An old acquaintance of mine, who had accompanied us from Chapel, declared that, though he had gone 50 times paſt the place, he had never witneſſed the phænomenon before; and Mrs. Orgill, of the inn, who had lived at Chapel all the days of her life, told us ſhe had not even ſeen the place. How ſtrange, in perſons living ſo near

near the ſpot, does this want of curioſity appear, eſpecially in a female!

We were informed, that the intervals between ebbing and flowing are various, according to the quantity of rain which falls at different ſeaſons of the year. The well, on the day we ſaw it, flowed nearly *four* times in an hour. Sometimes it does not flow above *once* in the ſame ſpace of time; and, in very dry ſeaſons, perhaps not more than once in 12 hours. This well, which is juſtly conſidered as one of the wonders of the Peak, is much viſited, during the ſeaſon, by the company who reſort to Buxton.

The well is ſituated at the foot of a large hill, which riſes to a conſiderable height. A few moments before the appearance of the water, a gurgling noiſe is heard at a diſtance, which gives notice of the approach of the water. It then begins to flow, gradually at the firſt, from ſeveral places at the upper end of the reſervoirs, and afterwards forms a ſtream ſufficiently large to turn a mill. The water, which is perfectly clear and quite cold, is never frozen, even in the ſevereſt weather.

The common and perhaps the moſt philoſophical and ſatisfactory, way of accounting for this ſtriking phænomenon is, by conſidering it as the effect of a natural *ſyphon*, or crane, formed in the earth.

Thoſe who underſtand the principles upon which this inſtrument acts, will eaſily apprehend and account for the various phænomena which attend Barmour and other intermitting ſprings. The water in the ſuppoſed cavity at A, for example, gradually riſing, forces itſelf into the natural ſyphon or tube at B, and, aſcending till it reach the higheſt point C, it begins to deſcend through the other leg of the ſyphon, and flows out at D. When the ſurface of the water, at A, is lower than the other extremity of the ſyphon, B, it will ceaſe to flow, the whole of the water contained in the ſyphon running out at D into the external reſervoir or well at E.

According to the preceding hypotheſis, it is evident that the time which elapſes, during the filling of the internal reſervoir, at A, will be various, according to the wetneſs or dryneſs of the ſeaſon; whereas, whenever it begins to flow, the time in which it diſcharges the contents of the reſervoir underground, will be nearly the ſame. If this obſervation be agreeable to fact, it will afford a very ſtrong, if not a deciſive, confirmation of the truth of the preſent theory.

I have recently been favoured with a letter from a gentleman, who has reſided at Chapel a conſiderable time, in anſwer to a query I had propoſed, "Whether the period of influx ever exceeded four or five minutes?" He has ſeen it ebb and flow at many different periods, and is perſuaded that my conjecture is perfectly right. In all ſeaſons, the duration of time, from the moment of its beginning to flow till that of ebbing, is nearly the ſame, *viz.* about four or five minutes; but the intervals between ebbing and flowing depend entirely upon the ſeaſon. He was once preſent when it ſeemed to flow without intermiſſion; but, as the ſeaſon was remarkably wet, it may be preſumed that the channel underground from one reſervoir to another was, at that time, conſtantly full, ſo that at the ſurface no variation was perceptible.

Yours, &c. T. Molineux.

Mr. Urban, *Notts, June* 8.

HAVING ſeen, p. 306, an account of the effects of lightning on an elm, by your ingenious correſpondent, J. P. Malcolm, I have ventured to ſend you a drawing (*fig.* 6), which I took about five years ago, of a tree ſtruck with lightning in a very extraordinary manner. This tree is in Birkland, an extenſive wood on Sherwood foreſt, in which are ma-

ny

ny venerable majeſtic oaks*. The lightning evidently appears to have come from the South-weſt; and in that direction there is an opening of 50 yards clear of other trees. The diſcharge of the electric fluid from the clouds ſeems here to have been attracted by the negative electricity contained in the earth; for, it plainly appears to have ſtruck the tree near the ground, where it tore off the bark, and formed ſeveral ſpiral channels round the tree; as high as* from thence to the top of the tree the bark remained untouched; and where it had been ſtripped off the trunk was perfectly ſmooth. I ſhould, therefore, imagine there muſt have been two vivid flaſhes; the firſt tore off the bark; and the ſecond, containing the united force of both electricities, might cut the ſpiral channels, which are in ſome places an inch deep.

The ſtorm happened about 25 years ago. Circumference of the tree, at the bottom, 19 feet 10 inches; at one yard from the ground, 15 feet. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

LATELY hearing the xxth chapter of St. Luke's Goſpel read in my pariſh church, I could not help being ſtruck with the words of verſe 35:

"But they that ſhall *be counted worthy* (καταξιωθεντες) that world, and the reſurrection from the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage."

I ſhould be very ſorry to encourage ſceptical thoughts; but the firſt thought that occurred to me on the ſubject was, that only a certain number of mankind will be thought worthy to obtain another world and a future reſurrection, the happineſs of being children of God, and, by being children of the reſurrection, are raiſed again. This being the deſtiny of the good and virtuous portion of our fellow-creatures, how dreadful is to be the condition of the reſt! Does not this diſtinction between the good and bad imply that the latter will not be raiſed again, and conſequently will not be the ſons of God? Aweful thought! that ſo large a part of human kind ſhould, by their own folly and careleſſneſs, ſuffer the loſs of ſuch privileges and advantages, for which annihilation is a poor compenſation. It may be ſaid that the words of Matt. xxii. 30, and Mark xii. 25, are not ſo ſtrong, but ſpeak of the reſurrection in general: η γαρ την αναστασιν, in the reſurrection, ὅταν γαρ εκ νεκρων αναστωσιν, when *they* ſhall riſe again; as if the reſurrection was general. But that there is to be a diſtinction between the righteous and wicked in a future ſtate ſeems farther implied in our Lord's own words, John viii. 51: "He that keepeth my word ſhall never ſee death." I wiſh ſome of your ſeriouſly-minded correſpondents, who have ſtudied this matter, would favour you with their ſentiments.

The character of the καταξιωθεντες is, that they can die no more, are equal to the angels, and are children of God being *children* of *the reſurrection*, Luke xx 36. It is theſe who have part in the firſt reſurrection, on whom the ſecond death hath no power, Rev. xx 6. At the ſecond death, death and hell themſelves were caſt into the lake of fire; into which was alſo caſt whoſoever was not found *written* in the *book of life*, Ib. xiv. 15.

Mr. Weſton, in his "Conjectures on the New Teſtament," juſt publiſhed, has not removed the difficulty; for, on Mark xx. 28, he explains "a ranſom for *many*," a ranſom for *all* who believed, or ſhould believe, in Chriſt. *Many* in the Old Teſtament means *all*; רבים, for inſtance, in Dan. xii 2, muſt mean the whole race of mankind if it means the reſurrection. "And many of them that ſleep in the duſt of the earth ſhall ariſe, ſome to everlaſting life, and ſome

* The ſize of one of theſe is given in the Deſcriptions and Sketches of ſome remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck, p. 13.

to everlasting shame and contempt." Daniel had no idea of a *partial* resurrection. According to him, good and bad shall arise, and exist rewarded or punished. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

I HAVE often lamented, with your correspondent p. 6, the profanation of the name of God at our theatres. In Mr. Garrick's time a much greater decency was observed. Since that, some favourite actors, or rather buffoons, have transplanted their common conversation into the dialogues given them; and, without any authority from the author, have introduced those oaths and curses which no man of reflection can hear uttered, in such a place particularly, without deep concern. Sorry am I to add, that some authors (if the putters together of such trash and nonsense as has for some time disgraced our theatres, deserve that name) observing that the performers were not checked in the licence they assumed, have indulged them by really putting down for them to speak in publick what the writer ought to blush for having put down in private. A song in a very recent performance is one of too many instances which might be given. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *London, May* 29.

PERCEIVING in p. 229, an account of an intended topographical history of Cleveland, by the Rev. Mr. Graves, of Yarm, for which he solicits anecdotes of such eminent characters as first drew breath in that district, I transmit you a few particulars respecting the illustrious navigator Cook. They may, indeed, be considered as *nugæ*; but the mind involuntarily confers importance upon trifles which bear affinity to such a man. By a species of alchemy as it were, it changes dross into gold, and dwells with a secret complaisance on these minute indications of character, which mark with a bold outline the mental features of mankind, individualizing every human being, and distinguishing every mind by its peculiar and specific habits.

About three years ago, being in the North of England, I accidentally met with a very respectable man, the owner of two vessels which traded between Cleveland port, a small creek in the river Tees, and London. He told me that he was born at Marton, and went to school with Cook. It was a very obscure seminary, the master a decent man, who taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, comformably to *antient practice*. The number of his scholars were about thirty, being chiefly the children of people in the lower ranks of life, or of industrious farmers in the neighbourhood of the village. Young Cook was never much regarded by the other boys in the school, and was in general left behind in their juvenile expeditions. This my informer attributed to his steady adherence to his own plans and schemes, never giving way to the *contre-projets* of his associates. This, instead of conciliating their regard, naturally rendered them averse from his company; and my friend, who was more intimate and a greater favourite with the young navigator than the rest of his school-fellows, said, that "he had such an obstinate and sturdy way of his own" as made him sometimes appear in an unpleasant light: notwithstanding which "there was a something" in his manners and deportment, which attracted the reverence and respect of the other boys. Frequently on an evening, when they had assembled together in the village to set out in search of bird-nests, Cook might be seen in the midst of them strenuously contending that they should proceed to a particular spot. This he would sometimes do with such inflexible earnestness as to be deserted by the greater part of his comrades. Who does not here perceive

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perceive the ſeeds of that undaunted reſolution and perſeverance, which afterwards accelerated his progreſs to immortality? As to his attainments in the ſchool, I was told, "there was nothing which diſtinguiſhed him much from the other boys." He did not prognoſticate his future greatneſs like Hercules in his cradle; nor had he any keen and experienced obſerver to ſay of him, as Sylla of Cæſar, that "in that boy he perceived many Marius's."

I now come to an anecdote of this great man which places him in the moſt amiable point of view. At the time the Endeavour was fitting out in the river for his firſt voyage, his old ſchoolfellow (to whom I am indebted for theſe particulars) was maſter of a ſmall ſloop. He informed me that one afternoon as he was coming up the river laden with goods, he accidentally run athwart the bows of the Endeavour when ſhe was dropping down, and did her conſiderable damage. On this he was ordered on board to explain his conduct to the commander. As ſoon as he entered the cabin, Cook, with a frown of diſpleaſure, ſharply reproved him for his negligence. His quondam friend, without attempting to excuſe himſelf, ſaid with a ſeamanlike bluntneſs, that "he hoped he would deal kindly with an old acquaintance." Cook's curioſity now induced him to requeſt an explanation; which his friend accordingly gave him by ſimply reciting the adventures of their youthful years. The ſurprize and pleaſure which he teſtified on this occaſion were very great; and he liſtened to the anecdotes of his native village with emotion. They ſounded to his ear, in the ſituation he then was, as "tales of other times;" and the preſence of the companion of his infancy recalled to his remembrance the almoſt obliterated ſcenes of early life. On his departure, Cook ſhewed him every mark of kindneſs and reſpect, gave him a quantity of wine, and made him various other preſents. I think the native goodneſs of this great man is ſtrongly pourtrayed in this anecdote. When I conſider the relative ſituations of the parties, the one appointed the conductor of an undertaking of the utmoſt national importance, the other toiling in an employment the moſt humble and laborious, I cannot ſufficiently admire him, who forgot the ſuperiority of his ſtation in the ardour of friendſhip, and, rejecting the dictates of pride, generouſly recognized his old companion with affection and eſteem. VEDRA.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

I LEARN from the Britiſh Critic of laſt month, p. 543—547, that Mr. Allwood, the ingenious author of the Literary Antiquities of Greece, not long publiſhed, has happily eſtabliſhed an hiſtorical conformity between the famine in the time of the patriarch Joſeph, who by his divine foreſight made Egypt the granary of the world, and that deſcribed by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus*. The words of the latter are, γινομενων ΟΜΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕΝΩΣ αυχμων μεγαλων, και πασαις σχεδον γενομενων ΠΛΗΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ, ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΑ της χωρας; "there were confeſſedly great droughts over almoſt all the world except Egypt, which was protected by the *Genius of the country*." The Genius who uſually preſerved this country from famine was the Nile. But the Genius in the preſent inſtance was not the river, but Joſeph, whom the Egyptians denominated *Pſontompanech*, "the revealer of ſecrets;" which word Moſes writes *Tſaphnathphaneh*, varying, to ſuit the dialect of the Hebrews, a word confeſſedly foreign to their language. This extraordinary perſon Diodorus calls the *Genius of the place*; and thus both hiſtorians concur in the ſame fact. The Britiſh Critic juſtly objects to the bold rendering of Διος

* B. I. vol. II. p. 34, ed. Weſſeling.

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τόλις by "Genius of the place;" an interpretation, however ſpecious in ſome points, actually inadmiſſible, the Greek hiſtorian attributing the preſervation of Egypt from the famine to the well-known peculiarity of the country. He thus indeed contradicts the real hiſtory of the famine in it for want of knowing it. The Nile appears to have operated on the preſent occaſion with a *malignant* influence, not a benign one, on his country, by *not* overflowing it, as he generally did and does. The river, in Pharaoh's dream, is made the cauſe both of the drought and the plenty. "Thus, from a circumſtance not noticed by Mr. A. himſelf, and even with a real contradiction in Diodorus to Moſes, we find the former *at laſt*, 'according to a moſt wonderful degree, with the evidence of the inſpired penman.'" A SCRIPTURIST.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

YOUR favourable reception, and immediate inſertion, of the Inſpector's explanatory letter, in your valuable Miſcellany, p. 201, encourages me to offer, through you, to my brother-commentators on the Prophetic Writings, ſome farther elucidations of the myſterious ſubjects there conſidered, in order to remove objections to "the *Helræiſing* Mahomet into the number 666;" which your correſpondent *Iulus* notices as "a clever contrivance," p. 13.

1. The application of "the falſe prophet's" name to this myſtical number is by no means novel. Full 900 years ago it occurred to *Euthemius*, patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who as cleverly *Græciſed* it thus:

Μ, Α, Ο, Μ, Ε, Τ, Ι, Σ
40, 1, 70, 40, 5, 300, 10, 200 = 666.

Iulus, therefore, may learn from this inſtance alſo, that there is *nothing new under the ſun*. And why ſhould the ſame privilege be denied to the Hebrew and Arabic alphabets (whoſe numerals are the ſame) that is allowed to the Greek? More eſpecially ſince Hebrew and Arabic are immediately connected as kindred dialects at leaſt of the ſame ſtock (ſuppoſing that the well-founded title of the Hebrew to be the *primæval* language is queſtioned, ſee the *Inſpector*, p. 131), whereas Arabic and Greek are but remotely connected, and their numerals differ.

2. Some readers, unacquainted with the ſtructure of Oriental languages, have objected, that "the uſual reduplication of the ſecond letter *Heth*" is unwarrantable.

ם, ח, ז, ו, ה*, ד
666 = 4 6, 40, 8*, 8, 600

With ſuch objectors the queſtion can only be determined by authority; and I will appeal to one the moſt reſpectable. That great Orientaliſt, Sir *William Jones*, furniſhes the following deſcription of the elementary *Sanſcrit* character, repreſented fig. 49, plate II.* in his curious and ſcientific remarks on the *Orthography of Aſiatic words*, or moſt correct mode of repreſenting Oriental articulate ſounds by European letters. *Aſiatic Reſearches*, vol. I. p. 32.

"The ſtrong breathing *Ha* is the ſecond element of articulate ſounds. The very hard breathing of the *Arabs* may be well expreſſed by *doubling* the mark of aſpiration, as in *Muhhammed*; or by an *accent* above it, in the manner of the long vowels, as in *Alʾmed*"—[corresponding to the *Dageſh forte* in Hebrew, which doubles the letter in which it is inſerted].

In the preciſe inſtance, therefore, of the modern *correct* pronunciation of the word "*Muhhammed*" in Arabia, we have ſufficient evidence of the propriety of this reduplication of the mark of aſpiration, Arabic *Hha*, or Hebrew *Heth*.

3. Others object to the licence of ſubſtituting the final *Mem*, and its value, 600, inſtead of the medial, 40, in the beginning of the name; but when they conſider, that what is initial in Hebrew writing and Arabic, and the alphabets derived immediately thence, proceeding from right to left, is final in Sanſcrit and the European alphabets, from left to right, they will, I am perſuaded,

perſuaded, acquieſce in the legitimacy of the ſubſtitution.

Pleaſe to accept my additional thanks, Mr Urban, for your ſpeedy and commendatory annunciation of a recent publication, intituled, *Analyſis Fluxionum*, &c. in your laſt, p. 345, in which I have endeavoured to vindicate the illuſtrious father of Britiſh philoſophy, *Newton*, from the injurious imputations of *French* academicians, *Scottiſh* profeſſors, and *Engliſh* reviewers, idly impeaching his admirable inventions and ſage concluſions in metaphyſicks, mathematicks, natural philoſophy, and theology.

To your ſtudious, frank, and public-ſpirited correſpondent, *Meſſala* (p. 310), I hold myſelf highly indebted for his very favourable report of the *Iriſh Purſuits of Literature*. If he will take the trouble of analyſing the Dedication—"*To Erin, Britannia, and the reading World*," &c. and compare it with the ſeveral parts of the work, he will find out (like *you*) a clue to its comprehenſive plan; and thence be led to conclude, that in *unity of deſign* it is not, perhaps, inferior to the Engliſh Purſuits of Literature, of which it is intended to be an enlarged commentary.

THE INSPECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

THE celebrated Mr. Bright, of Malden, not being recorded in your Index, and but ſlightly in your Obituary, at the time of his death, Nov. 10, 1750, aged 29 (XX. 525), I ſend you the following ſummary of his extraordinary weight, as collected by Mr. Morant, Hiſtory of Eſſex, I. 338 [R]; from the Phil. Tranſ. XLVII. 188.

"He was a man ſo extremely fat, and of ſuch an uncommon bulk and weight, that there are few if any ſuch inſtances to be found in any country, or upon record in any books. At the age of 12 years and a half, he weighed 10ſt. 4lb. horſeman's weight, i. e. 144lb. He increaſed in bulk as he grew up, ſo that, in 7 years more, he weighed 336lb. He went on increaſing, and probably in pretty near the ſame proportion. For the laſt time he was weighed, which was about 13 months before he died, his nett weight was 41ſt. 10lb. or 584lb. At the time of his death, as he was manifeſtly grown bigger ſince the laſt weighing, if we take the ſame proportion by which he had increaſed for many years upon an average, *viz.* of about 2 ſt. a year, and only allow 4lb. additional for the laſt year, on account of his moving about but very little, this will bring him to 44ſt. or 616lb. neat weight.—As to his meaſure, he was 5 feet 9½ inches high, His body, round the cheſt, juſt under the arms, meaſured 5 feet 6 inches, and round the belly, 6 feet 11 inches. His arm, in the middle of it, was 2 feet 2 inches about; and his leg 2 feet 8 inches. After his death, ſeven men were buttoned in his waiſtcoat without breaking a ſtitch, or ſtraining a button."

CRITIQUE IV.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the Antient Hiſtory of this Country.

(Continued from p. 321.)

SCENE III. Cibber calls it "The Preſence." No ſuch term with Shakſpeare. We muſt underſtand by the word, a grand chamber in a palace; inſtead of which we ſee a ſlight careleſs copy of ſome ſide aile of a church diveſted of its windows, and in lieu of which is hung up modern fancy armour. In the centre are modern ſquare and oblong pannelled doors to an immenſe large doorway! Thus much for a "Preſence" chamber.

We may now give our opinion of the dreſſes of the various characters in this play by the groſs. The male characters ſport thoſe motley half-and-half robes already deſcribed; while the females, unreſtrained, appear attired in all the elegance of drapery which the ton of the preſent hour gives to the faſhionable world.

Act. III. ſcene I. "The palace," according to Cibber. Taking the name of the ſcene in this ſenſe, we are prepared to ſee ſome part of the interior of the palace at Weſtminſter.

Weſtminſter. No ſuch thing; a view in a hall indeed is given, but of no particular ſtructure. It is true, the artiſt, by ſelecting exact copies of our antient architecture, and exhibiting them here, has ſhewn his good ſenſe and true taſte: but why was he not directed by the managers to take his ſcene from Weſtminſter-hall, he being, from this proof of his ſkill, ſo well enabled to perfect ſuch an undertaking? But the misfortune attending the government of the ſtage is, that the managers, actors, and the artiſts (concerned in the embelliſhments of it), never "take counſel together," ſo as to give the whole performance its due appropriate effect; which an union of opinion would naturally beſtow. No; the artiſt is to paint ſuch and ſuch a ſcene, without ever being told for what purpoſe it is intended.

Scene II. Conveniently modern, thanks to Cibber, who thus writes: "Scene draws, and diſcovers Lady Anne ſitting on a couch." The conference in this ſcene is entirely from the pen of this dramatic innovator, who has taken ſuch unbounded liberty towards robbing Shakſpeare of his brighteſt honours in this his play of Richard III. that it would not only be a painful but tedious taſk, to go about to mark the innumerable alterations that this rifler has made in one of his great maſter's moſt admired productions; therefore, I ſhall wave in my critique any more obſervations on ſuch his poetic depredations, but confine myſelf to my profeſſional purſuit.

The chamber now before us is painted without evincing the leaſt knowledge of either the peculiarities of our antient architecture, or the arrangement of the interior of a manſion erected in that ſtyle; where it is generally found that the baſement ſtories were groined, and that the principal chambers were finiſhed with flat cielings divided into various compartments, their walls partly plain and hung with tapeſtry, their windows and doors richly decorated, the former with painted glaſs, and whoſe ſills were ſo near the floor that a view might be had of the country. What do we find here? Octangular pilaſters againſt the wall, ſupporting ſemicircular groined arches of an entire modern deſign. Various niches too (but of the fancy kind), and one ſtrange made-up window raiſed ſeveral feet from the floor. One would think conſiſtency were baniſhed here altogether; for we meet with, under the ſaid window, a door of entrance, againſt which the couch is placed whereon the Lady Anne is diſcovered ſitting.

The celebrated actor, who ſo well fills the part of Richard, would do well in future in this ſcene to have in his hand ſome antient illuminated Miſſal, and not come forward with a common bound octavo book, perhaps the uſurping edition of this play, or the Secret Hiſtory of the Green-room. Here can be no excuſe that the proprietors withheld ſuch a neceſſary accompaniment, whatever they may do in the more enlarged decorations of Shakſpeare's plays.

Act IV. ſcene I. The chamber in the Tower again.

Scene II. "The Preſence." This royal chamber is not that we witneſſed in the ſecond act, but one in a very different ſtyle; therefore, we muſt ſuppoſe ourſelves (in compliment to the manager's careleſſneſs) in ſome other of our antient palaces, where we behold an apartment, ſtudied to a moſt ſcrupulous exactitude in ſome of its principal parts, after that moſt beautiful and exceſſive rich chapel within the area of the cloiſters of St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter*. However excellently the artiſt may have ſhewn his powers in diſplaying the antient architecture of this kingdom, the managers ſhould not have preſented a painting, which

* Publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries in their architectural work of St. Stephen's chapel.

can

can only be assimilated to a very small room, or bower, for the large and magnificent chamber of an English monarch, seated in kingly state (on, by-the-bye, a modern arm-chair).

It is necessary, as my office of critick has obliged me to condemn hitherto the efforts of scene-painters for their inattentive delineations of our Pointed-arch style of architecture, now to bestow every praise on the ingenious and indefatigable hand, who has so well shewn on the stage the dawn of that architectural splendour, which, if constantly adhered to in all our historic dramas, would soon bring before a wondering publick the majesty of former times.

Scene III. Another chamber in the Tower. A tolerable attempt at the elaborate works of our antient bowers. But why, in the name of common sense, hang up a portrait of Oliver Cromwell's day?

Scene IV. The gate of entrance in the Tower again. Common sense again demands, why must a parade drum and fife play modern marches, and particularly the well-known one of the Belleisle march? Why must Richard, in his state of Duke of Gloucester, of king, and when he is about to take the hostile field, appear in one and the same dress? Why does he wield a truncheon? I must answer. The galleries would not relish unfamiliar musick; would not know Richard in a new dress, or closed in complete steel; and would not be satisfied to see a king going to battle with any other *insignia* than what is depicted on signs at alehouse doors for the principal characteristick of a modern commander. Speaking of the drum (a side one) and the fife, I find no higher authority than Elizabeth's or Henry the Eighth's reign: before those periods the champions of old rushed to arms to the sound of trumpets only. By no means let us pass by the solitary banner of Richard's "pomp and circumstance of war," whereon is embroidered a "white rose." What! a king of England seek the invaders of his kingdom, and not display his royal banner! Good sir managers, remedy this gap in your memories at any rate. Nay, our imitative Richard should think of this.

Act V. scene I. A wood. Richmond here swerves a little from the common playhouse equipment, and struts in a sort of piecemeal armour made up of odds and ends; for we find only part of his body and thighs covered with it. A chief of an army thus poorly arrayed, when his whole person should have been in splendid armour! How is this to be answered? By way of distinguishing Richmond's party, we have likewise another solitary banner with a "red rose." Where are Richmond's armorial bearings? They are wanting too. Now let us attend to the melody of his drum and fife. Why, the very march when the colours are received on the parade every morning in St. James's park, and when our Sovereign is saluted by his guards: but it is an air that John Bull delights in.

Scene II. Another wood. More modern marches.

Scene III. A tented field. As the fashion of tents, &c. has undergone no material alteration for many centuries, I shall pass these before us unnoticed.

Scene IV. Another tented field. The observation on the foregoing scene may apply to this.

Scene V. Richard's tent. Designed in such an accommodating way, that it will serve for any occasion, antient or modern, that is, when strict criticism is not put to the test. The furniture, *a couch*, a *common table*, a *chandelier*, and some odd pieces of armour laid about on the floor. I would wish to avoid particularizing the wretched shifts the servants of the stage are put to in hawling of the above paraphernalia.

Scene

Scene VI. One of the preceding woods.

Scene VII. An open plain with ſome wood. Here we have a long flouriſh of trumpets, but the performers never make their appearance.

In the ſeveral ſcenes in this act the characters talk much about "though lock'd up in ſteel"—"What! is my beaver eaſier than it was, and all my armour laid up into my tent?"—"Hark! from the tents the armourers accompliſhing the knights."—"Your friends are up, and buckle on their armour."—"Then are the ſubſtance of ten thouſand ſoldiers arm'd all in proof."—"Advance your *ſtandards*."—"Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head." Now, it is no leſs ſtrange than true, that, excepting the breaſt-plate and thigh-pieces on Richmond, not one of the *dramatis perſonæ* hath the ſmalleſt particle of armour on his perſon; nor are there any archers, though ſo ſtrongly called on by Richard. The conflict between him and Richmond may be termed a fencing match, not that ſemblance of martial proweſs, which diſtinguiſhed the mortal ſtrife between two old Engliſh warriors, with battle-axe, lance, and ſhield. How will the learned reader, unuſed to theatric ſights, give credit to this deſcription of the manner in which the buſineſs of ſuch a theatre as that of Drury-lane is conducted? How will he ſuppoſe that the all-accompliſhed manager can be ſo indifferent to what ought to be the firſt object to engage his ſtudy and his attention? Or how will they reconcile the want of deſire in one of the firſt performers on the ſtage to reap that ſtore of knowledge of our antient *coſtume*, which, I am informed, has lately been offered for his acceptance and inſtruction, by an artiſt ſtudious in theſe matters, to give thoſe needful ſcenic aids, ſo as to accord with, and ſet off his moſt excellent acting? Then would deriſion be driven from his ſide, and juſt applauſe ever attend "his hour on the ſtage." But ſo it is, the whole train of uſages within theatric walls have from time to time been running on in one courſe of ſtrange inconſiſtencies; and whether Richard, who ſo particularly deſcribes his armour, though he never puts it on, or Macbeth and the reſt of the characters in that play ſhine in their plaid drapery (which particoloured garments, it is well known, are not to be met with in antient Scottiſh paintings, and particularly ſo far back as the eleventh century), yet the houſes are filled, the people applaud, and the managers find their treaſuries filled to the top of their higheſt expectations. Thus do theſe their *weighty* conſiderations weigh down all my *light* ſtring of theatric criticiſms, the beam of reaſon and propriety being kicked up by faſhion and folly.

By way of concluſion to this Number I ſhall mention, that I have by me a drawing which I made from a *baſſo-relievo* of the death of Richard III. in Boſworth field, over the chimney-piece in the library of Goſfield hall, Eſſex, the ſeat of the Marquis of Buckingham. It is a fine piece of ſculpture, and in perfect preſervation, appearing to have been executed at no very great diſtance of time from that memorable event. In the centre we find Richard overthrown (the crown being held by both his hands), and Richmond in the attitude of having juſt ſtruck the blow that had levelled the uſurper to the earth. Several of Richard's followers are flying from the field; while thoſe warriors that remain ſeem to have become mere ſpectators of the combat between the two heads of the white and red roſe parties. The whole of the two armies are in armour, and the principal perſonages appear with their emblazoned ſhields and other devices. In the back-ground are various tents, *banners*, and all the warlike appendages on embattled boſts.

As I have with the utmoſt freedom pointed out the moſt glaring proofs of the want of common knowledge of our antient *coſtume*, ſhewn in the getting up of this play; ſo have I, with the ſame unreſerve, made known in what way the manager might eaſily become acquainted with thoſe requiſite objects, and avoid the palpable errors which at preſent diſgrace the Engliſh ſtage, and the hiſtoric pages of this country.

An Artist *and an* Antiquary.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

Translation of an original Letter from an aged Clergyman in Switzerland to a Friend.

Sir, *May* 5, 1800.

I PRESUME the letter * I ſent nearly about this time of the year never reached you; its contents were of little conſequence. I truſt, however, this may prove more fortunate, as you muſt, no doubt, have felt anxious for your country, your relations, and acquaintance. The circumſtances in which we were placed, and from which we are not yet extricated, are truly critical and diſaſtrous. Peace alone can ſet bounds to our misfortunes, and releaſe us from the dread of worſe calamities. We pray for it moſt ardently.

My ſiſter and I ſpent a very mournful winter. I have been brought down to the brink of the grave; whence, thank God! though ſtill very weak, I am recovered. My memory and hearing are both impaired. In ſhort, every thing juſtifies the melancholy apprehenſion, that I ſhall not enjoy the happineſs of ſeeing you again. Receive at all events, I conjure you, ſir, my ſolemn aſſurance, that (whatever be the hour when Almighty God may pleaſe to withdraw me from the world) I ſhall never ceaſe to retain the warm ſentiments of attachment I vowed to you in our earlieſt youth; nor ſhall my prayers to Heaven for your welfare ever be ſuſpended.

You muſt not expect news about our frontiers from me. No ſuch intelligence is communicated to us, but in garbled accounts from Paris. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with informing you how we live, and what is preciſely our preſent ſituation.

Nobility and gentry, with their ſeveral titles of diſtinction, are no more. All are plain male and female citizens. We have now neither borough towns, nor privileges attached to corporations; all are *communes*. Thus, we no longer ſay "the town of Lauſanne," but "the commune of Lauſanne;" and ſo on with the reſt: we no longer ſay "a burgher of ſuch or ſuch a corporation," but "a coproprietor, or partner, in common eſtates." Nay, it ſeems highly probable that theſe ſame common eſtates will ſhortly be ſwallowed up by impoſts, requiſitions, and forced loans. The richeſt are neceſſitated to borrow, and with very great difficulty procure money at five per cent intereſt; but this they are compelled to do, to preſerve appearances.

The Leman canton, once called the Pays de Vaud, is ſtill very fortunate, when compared with Eaſt Switzerland, and the Vallois; which were the chief theatres of war. All Upper Vallois, eſpecially, has been entirely ruined: hamlets were burnt and houſes deſtroyed for ſeven leagues round; to ſuch a degree, that not only collections were obliged to be made throughout the other parts of Helvetia to aſſiſt the ravaged cantons, but they had alſo to undertake the voluntary maintenance of ſeveral thouſand orphans from thoſe places, and to fix a tax in their favour of one in every thouſand on all kinds of property. Add to this, the comings and goings of French troops,

* See this very intereſting letter in our vol. LXVIII. p. 280. Edit.

troops, for whom the country was generally forced to provide. I am perſuaded that Lauſanne, for inſtance, ſince the beginning of the year 1798, has quartered more than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND! Our borough, happening not to lie in the way of their march, ſuffered leſs in this reſpect than others. When the artillery and ammunition-cheſts entered Switzerland, it coſt the little village of Lignerollés 18 Louis in breakfaſts for the men and horſe. The roads this way are deſtroyed, and the villages plunged in debt. Hay roſe to ſuch a price, that they paid 50 batz the quintal or hundred weight, for forage for the French, of whom there were 170 at Orbe, before New-year's day; and then 80 light artillery, till towards the end of March. My ſon preferred lodging the men he had to billet, at the inn, at ten batz a day each: the town furniſhed hay for provender. In my village, we have only had to maintain one column of Vaudeſe on their paſſage and return, and two detachments of artillery-drivers, horſes and men, for 15 days. Although they averred they had received no pay for 13 months, they behaved extremely well.

The impoſts, *to which we had ever been wholly unaccuſtomed*, are burthenſome and innumerable. Salt is one crutz in the pound dearer. All paper is ſtamped. The duties on gold watches and ſaddle-horſes are a louis each. Coach-horſes as high as five Louis for four; ſaddled hackneys 4l. and hackney coach-horſes as much, at leaſt, per head. Teſtamentary and inteſtate ſucceſſions, ſales, &c. &c. &c. The quantity of this kind of taxes is ſo enormous, that I ſhall waſte no more time in ſpecifying them. In ſhort, we have paid four in every thouſand on all public and private property, whether lands or funds. Yet the nation is ſo ſettled, that on diſbanding the troops before winter, it could not furniſh the pay due to them for four or five months ſervice. We are aſſured that even the public functionaries are unpaid. It is very certain, at leaſt, that the miniſters of religion have received nothing from the 30th September, and 30th October, 1798. At midſummer next about 500l. in caſh, together with 30 ſacks of wheat and 20 ſacks of oats, will be owing to me. I have a curate for my pariſh ſo long only as I can continue to pay him regularly every quarter out of my own pocket. Things cannot long go on in this manner; and I hope that a petition I addreſſed to the chief conſtituted authorities, to obtain part payment of my dues, will not have been preſented in vain.

The conſtitution, againſt which the commonalty exclaim, as well as the legiſlative body and ſenate, has rendered the profeſſion of Goſpel-miniſtry irkſome and nugatory. We are ſimply *predicants*. None will, henceforth, engage in this vocation; and Religion muſt, of courſe, decline for want of miniſters to expound its doctrines. We have now no conſiſtory to guard the public morals. The Sabbath is profaned; and the people travel, nay they even hunt, on ſacrament-days. Morals, and "*the decent charities of life*," decay, for want of laws to check licentiouſneſs, and magiſtrates to enforce diſcipline. The pure blood of the Swiſs becomes contaminated. In Vallois, for inſtance, a cutaneous diſorder gains ground conſiderably, of ſo malignant a nature that it baffles every external and internal application. I forbear to deſcant upon ſecret maladies, which, they ſay, have grown very ripe wherever the French troops reſided. Add to theſe, a mental contagion, by principles theoretically and practically propagated; namely, IRRELIGION. The troops perform no viſible acts of devotion, and deride thoſe who retain them. Robberies multiply apace; as do likewiſe bankruptcies and litigations, the fruitful

fruitful ſources of all kind of knavery. The number of poor increaſes in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner: ſome ſink into indigence through their own miſmanagement; and others for want of work, as nobody employs more than he can poſſibly do without. There is not a gibbet in the whole country, to overawe the diſſolute, except at Lauſanne; and that has never been uſed ſince the revolution. Liberty has degenerated into the vileſt anarchy. To complete our wretchedneſs, theſe diſtricts are ſorely viſited with an epidemic diſeaſe that carries many off. Such as recover, gain ground very ſlowly and with great difficulty. Some became deaf or nearly blind, ſome have had their intellects deranged, or have loſt the uſe of their limbs.

Opinions vary, from village to village. Every hamlet, family, and houſehold, has its ſeparate and eternal ſquabbles. The father leans one way, the children another; whilſt even theſe latter cannot agree *. The evil has moreover ſpread to our chief governing authorities, between whom very little harmony exiſts, with full as little goodwill among the members of each towards one another.

The councils of the towns and communes who, beſides the regulation of public eſtates, were charged with the ſuperintendance of the police, are aboliſhed. In every diſtrict, at preſent, there is a municipality to direct the police, &c. It is nominated not only by freeholders, but by non-freeholders too, who are reſident on the ſpot, and have completed their twentieth year. Only clergymen, reputed and convicted rogues, and bankrupts, are excluded from theſe and all ſimilar aſſemblies. Could you but behold how elections are carried on, you would heartily pity us. Here it is a party buſineſs, there an alehouſe job. In our own country communes, nobody will undertake ſubordinate offices. The adminiſtration has the care of public eſtates. It is choſen by the co-proprietors, or freeholders who have completed their twentieth year. But every year a ſtated number of members of the municipality and adminiſtration muſt go out of office by lot. Such is the regulation; but I think this a ſerious evil, becauſe thus the moſt efficient men are often kept out of adminiſtration, and thoſe who might be ſerviceable have not ſufficient time to perfect themſelves in their duties.

Notwithſtanding the wiſh of all parties for peace, I doubt whether we ſhall enjoy that bleſſing for a great while yet either abroad or at home. So long as the offenſive and defenſive treaty with France exiſts in full force, we ſhall be involved in all her wars, without deriving any other advantage from the compact than the honour of ſerving LA GRANDE NATION! an honour, moſt aſſuredly, that ill compenſates the tranquillity we have loſt. Neither can we enjoy peace among ourſelves, from the heart-burnings and cabals which will annually take place at elections for the chief departments. People may harangue as much as they pleaſe about our being a ſovereign and free nation; I have no objection to grant the fact; but, when I conſider what we loſt; what the ſacrifice coſt us; and, ſtill worſe, what we may yet apprehend; I more than ſuſpect we are little benefited by the reſult.

We wear the badge and livery of freedom. True! Even miniſters aſcended the pulpit with national cockades. This compliance was in-

* Moſt juſtly (with all due reverence be it obſerved) may we apply to the French Revolution the following ever-memorable words: Δοκεῖτε ὅτι εἰρήνην παρεῖνόμην δοῦναι ἐν τῇ γῇ; οὐχὶ, λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἢ διαμερισμόν. Ἔσονται γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν πέντε ἐν ὑνὶ οἴκῳ διαμεμερισμένοι, τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶ, καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τρισί. Διαμερισθήσεται πατὴρ ἐφ' υἱῷ, καὶ υἱὸς ἐπὶ πατρὶ· μήτηρ ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ, καὶ θυγάτηρ ἐπὶ μητρὶ· πενθερὰ ἐπὶ τὴν νύμφην αὐτῆς, καὶ νύμφη ἐπὶ τὴν πενθερὰν αὐτῆς. TRANSLATOR.

dispenſable,

diſpenſable, unleſs they choſe to incur the animadverſions denounced by law againſt ſuch as would not diſplay the abovementioned ſymbol. This faſhion, however, is gradually going out. Once, a perſon could not go from one diſtrict to another without a paſſport from the deputy-prefect. This coſt three batz. So that the inhabitants of the little village of Effert, a good half league from Orbe, could not go there to mill or market without a permit, which they were obliged to fetch from Yverdun, a league and a half at leaſt from Effert aforeſaid. The communes growing tired of the expence of a guard of four men to enforce the ſhewing of theſe permits, the injunction fell to the ground. Still it would be very difficult to emigrate from Helvetia, on account of the various documents required.

The quantity of requiſitions and charges heaped upon the communes is incredible: there is no end of them. At one time, we muſt ſend to Pontarlier for corn and hay; at another time, we muſt furniſh carts and waggons for their wounded ſoldiers. Now, again, we muſt deliver up carriages and horſes, which they either detain for months, or return in an unſerviceable condition. In a word, they diſpoſe of us and our effects as of the mere kitchen-ſtuff in their gardens.

It is ſaid that from 15 to 20,000 men will be quartered in the Pays de Vaud. The diſtrict of Orbe was apprized on Sunday that 1200 huſſars were at hand, and hay was ſought every where for their horſes. They came yeſterday; but it does not ſeem likely that they will make any great ſtay.

The women and young maidens dare not go to market but in large companies. This precaution becomes abſolutely neceſſary; for three of this place eſcaped violation by a kind of miracle only. One is ſince dead of the conſequences of her fright, and the two others were dangerouſly ill.

Theſe fellows entertain ſuch looſe notions with regard to women, that they marry without the intervention of either prieſt or lawyer. The moſt decent among them walk thrice round the tree of liberty with their pretended wives; and this ceremony conſtitutes a formal republican marriage. Such a one took place at Yverdun between a French ſoldier and a damſel of this diſtrict. Theſe marriages laſt about as long as thoſe of the feathered tribe—*a whole ſpring* at fartheſt.

The Pays de Vaud muſt needs have been richer than was generally imagined, ſince it is not yet quite exhauſted. It bids fair, however, to be ſo very ſoon, unleſs Providence take us quickly under its protection. The fortunes of the lords of the manor, which appeared moſt flouriſhing and ſound, are annihilated. They were deſpoiled of all honorary and ſterling rights, partly with, partly without, indemnification—to wit, the great and ſmall tithes, which were appraiſed at a very low rate, and of which they now receive neither principal nor intereſt. The landlords, who formerly paid nothing, are now forced to pay four in every thouſand of their income, without reckoning the other multitudinous taxes laid upon them. The merchants complain they can no longer ſell their goods; the maſter-workmen and heads of manufactories ſit with their arms folded, or ſaunter about public-houſes, for want of cuſtom. In ſhort, though we be not yet ruined, the criſis is viſibly accelerating.

The huſbandmen made but a miſerable harveſt. Little corn is ſold, and that little does not pay its keep. None but phyſicians, attorneys, and apothecaries, thrive here. Very little gold is in circulation; ſilver ſpecie is not quite ſo ſcarce; and ſmall change is pretty plentiful. Yet proviſions are very dear. A buſhel of wheat, weighing between 18 and 20 lb. coſts 30 batz. Wine ſells 12 louis the pipe wholeſale;

ſale; it was ſtill dearer immediately after vintage; but ſuch a glut of Burgundy came on, that our own country wines lay in a great meaſure on the vintners' hands.

A more prolix detail might poſſibly weary you; and, indeed, I myſelf find it very troubleſome to write much at a time. This long letter kept me nearly four days; I here end it this 8th of May. Adieu! * * *

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXIV.

The ANTIENT PALACE *of the* KINGS OF ENGLAND *at* WESTMINSTER, *continued.*

Third Piece of Tapeſtry.

OUR attention is firſt directed to three kneeling perſonages on the left-hand, paying their devotions to a ſtatue in complete armour holding a ſword and ſhield. The ſcene is the interior of a building, and, no doubt, deſigned for a religious one. Below are ſeveral royal characters, the principal of whom is in an attitude of rage and deſpair, while the others ſeem as if giving him comfort. Near the above three kneeling figures are three others; one is in the veſtments of a biſhop. In the back-ground to theſe ſubjects are ſome towers and other manſions. The dreſſes of theſe figures ſhew them in their civil capacities.

We next encounter a fleet of ſhips, one of which has battlements on the edge of its ſides; hence the origin of our preſent naval term, "forecaſtle." On the top of the maſts are circular ſtructures full of archers.

Theſe ſhips are full of warriors, many of whom have landed, and are beſieging the walls of a city; ſome are ſcaling the walls, and others are attacking the gate of entrance, from which the beſieged are making a vigorous ſally. We cannot but note one knight, who is mounting a ſcaling-ladder, and holds his ſhield to defend himſelf from a huge ſtone about to be hurled upon him by a ſoldier on one of the towers. Another knight is getting over the battlements, aſſiſted by his eſquire in a very curious though natural manner. His temerity is exceſſive, as he is received by a multitude of foes all prepared ready to deſtroy him. Here again we muſt regret the loſs of the continuation and the lower part of this piece of tapeſtry; the former curtailment leaves the ſtory in the dark, and the latter deprives us of the principal parts of many of the figures. We can perceive in the fore-ground veſtiges of two trumpeters, who ſeem the only muſical inciters to raiſe the ſounds of war. This circumſtance, however, proves, that antiently trumpets alone were uſed in warlike engagements. The buildings of this city are grand, and the deſigns of the towers are much varied. The dreſſes, both civil and military, are of the ſplendid kind; and the warlike inſtruments numerous and much diverſified in their ſeveral forms. A noble banner is ſet up before the walls, in token of the determination of the aſſailants to conquer or die.

Fourth piece of Tapeſtry.—We are now to witneſs a battle on land, wherein many of the combatants are females. The moſt intereſting objects are a knight and a female in the fore-ground. The conflict between them is fatal, and terminates in the deſtruction of the latter. The feeble reſiſtance ſhewn by the heroine to the energetic force of her ſubduer, who is in the act of ſevering her head from her body, is well expreſſed; and as her liſtleſs ſword falls, ſo falls the heart in commiſerating her untimely fate. Other females are ſharing the ſame deſtiny from the hands of their ruthleſs foes, while the greater part of them are leaving the field, and entering into the walls of a city. The next conſpicuous character, in point of ſituation in the Tapeſtry, is a king ſurrounded by his valiant knights. Doubly armed

is

is that monarch who bears his ſubjects' love as well as courage to protect him: they ſeem as if ready to engage in the general ſtrife. The great point of inſtruction to be gained from this ſubject is, the various attitudes of offence and defence ſhewn either by the ſpear or ſwordſmen; they are ſtrongly marked and deciſive. In the reſinue of the king are two trumpeters, but unaccompanied with any other performers. The ſeveral armours are ſplendid in the extreme; gold and jewels, diſpoſed in ornamental deſigns, are every where diſplayed; and in the dreſs of the firſt female (juſt mentioned) elegance and taſte are happily united; a light delicate armour covers the whole body, over which is worn a flowing drapery, which, by the openings on its ſides, diſcovers the whole form of the dying fair-one. The banners borne by each power and their principal leaders are very profuſe and coſtly, and ſhew their ſeveral arms and devices. One banner in particular (that belonging to the female hoſt) muſt claim all our attention from the bearings wrought on it. In a bend is depicted three female royal heads, while the whole field of the banner is hung with ſmall bells. This embelliſhment of the banner with bells will now prove how nearly connected this Tapeſtry is with the *coſtume* of this country, and elucidate a paſſage in the Deſcription of the Decorations in the Cathedral Church of Durham before the Change of Religion in the Sixteenth Century; where, among the inexhauſtible religious reliques, was ſhewn, and carried in proceſſion on feſtival days, St. Cuthbert's banner, made in commemoration of the victory gained over the king of Scots by Queen Philippa, conſort to Edward III. After particularizing the many rich ornaments wherewith it was adorned, it is obſerved, that it was "moſt artfully compiled and framed, being finely fringed about the edges and ſkirts with fringe of red ſilk and gold; and ſeveral little ſilver bells faſtened to the ſkirts of the ſaid banner-cloth like facring bells," &c. This banner was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, to the intent of giving victory in any future battle: and the hiſtory obſerves, it never failed "to bring home victory*." The ſpears appear ſome ſtraight, and others in ſweeping lines. One of the knights on foot has hanging to his ſide the hand ſhield, which weapon of defence is obſervable from the earlieſt repreſentations down to the 16th century; many of which, both in braſs and in iron, continue to be dug up occaſionally at this hour, corroborating their hiſtoric uſe. The armour and capariſons on the horſes partake of the ſame ſpecies of grandeur as are manifeſted on the perſons of their riders. The gate of entrance into the city is ſo very familiar to the eye of an Antiquary, that we are the more deeply impreſſed with the idea that the Tapeſtry in queſtion is the work of our forefathers. We are now led into a religious ſtructure, where we find an aſſemblage of royal characters, conſtituting a convention, and who are in attitudes of appealing to the Deity to confirm their reſolutions. Their robes are highly adorned and varied, and the coverings on their heads ſhew an endleſs diverſity in fancy and true dignity. As we are partial to the deſire of aſſimilating objects in this Tapeſtry to our own remains, the ſtatue ſeated under the canopied throne comes home to many of our ſculptured royal effigies in various parts of the kingdom. Over the city, in the background, are ſtill more royal characters in conference, attended by their guards. Behind them are many tents with ornamental forms worked in the ſtyle of our pointed-arch modes of architecture. Many fine buildings likewiſe are ſeen in this part of the Tapeſtry.

We next follow two dignified

* See the Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Durham, publiſhed 1769.

perſons

persons who are entering into another religious structure, which is highly enriched with columns, arches, compartments, basso-relievos, and statues. It is divided into two stories, which are open to the view, to the intent of shewing the transactions carried on within them. In the upper story are the two persons just noticed; they are giving money, and assisting in some religious ceremonies before an altar. Two bishops are engaged in nearly the like actions. In the lower story is another altar, under which a person is kindling a fire, while a bishop is blowing with a pair of bellows (in make like those in present use) a flame on the top, whereon is lying a slaughtered lamb, whose entrails an eagle is tearing out. A great number of standers-by are expressing their astonishment at the extraordinary event. This piece of Tapestry is in good preservation, and uncurtailed, except in some wanton small tearings off at certain modern conveniencies. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Copy of a Letter from JOHN-BOOTH LACEY, *Esq. to* HENRY LAYING, *Esq.* Clare, Suffolk.

SIR, *January* 4, 1800.

IT is too notorious, and much to be lamented, that the various means which have been used hitherto, for relieving and bettering the condition of the poor and lower classes of the people, have proved, generally, ineffectual. *The axe has not been laid to the root*, or else the object would have been obtained. The best relief that can be procured for the poor must come from themselves, *viz. the practice of œconomy.* Neither *constant work* nor *good wages* will better the condition of them, without œconomy (so far as relates to diet especially) be enjoined and pursued.

It is in vain, and a *wasteful use of money*, to attempt to effect it otherwise. We see men earning from 2s. 6d to 5s. a day, and yet they and their families appear in rags and other emblems of poverty; and this poverty, in nine cases out of ten, originates from *ignorance in cookery*, and wilful waste. Food and its modes of preparation are very important matters to them, because *three-fourths* of their incomes are expended in this way: and hence, any plan that would *tend to lessen* this demand on their incomes *is striking at the very root of the evil.*

All those plans and projects that have been used hitherto are very tedious and *round-about ones*; vast sums of money expended to little purpose. To animadvert on them would extend this address to great length; but I cannot omit noticing one of them in particular; I mean, the absurd custom of distributing *beef* and *beer*, at Christmas, to perhaps 2 or 300 people, amounting in the whole to the cost of the donor, 10l. 20l. or 40l.; and all for what? For *one* meal or two at the most. After this act of generosity, these benefactors then *falsely* suppose they have done wonders, and the news-papers as falsely proclaim them. The poor are then left *to look out elsewhere* for the remaining 364 days in the year. What *good* can *one* meal or two do a man, supposing the best in Christendom? Would it not be a much more wholesome plan, to employ this 10l. 20l. or 40l. in some way that would bid fair to procure *a decent meal every day in the year?*

That this may be effected, I firmly believe, from my own experience at Norwich, where some manufacturing people were the objects. First, *increase of wages was tried*; which failed in bettering their condition apparently. Next, *a reward for industry*; and the prize fell to a man who had done the *most work* in a given period, but who had no *œconomical knowledge*, or much inclination to attain it. *He worked like a horse, and spent his money like an ass*; and his family became equally troublesome to a parish as those who had earned less. Next, *soup was cooked for them three days in the week*: this they were fond of almost to a man. It was then cooked for them *every day*, Sundays excepted; when in a short time they became tired of it, and said they could not *live daily on soup*; so still they occasionally became troublesome to parishes. I am, therefore, well convinced, that the soup shops establishing in all parts of the kingdom will not *remove poverty and wretchedness.* The

relief

relief will be but *temporary*; and the moment they ceaſe, for the reaſon above aſſigned, then *begins want and wretcheaneſs again, unleſs all the victuals the poor eat are provided for by their employers in lieu of wages.*

During the hard froſt in 1798-9, application was made to the pariſh, and to the benevolent reſiding in it, for a ſubſcription to the poor. Experience having told, "that œconomy is better than riches," *Receipts for making good ſoups, and other diſhes*, were diſtributed to thoſe objects of charity, with as much money as would purchaſe the materials, cooking utenſils, &c. with a premium of *ten guineas* and a *barrel of ale*, who ſhould prove the *moſt frugal* in the ſpace of one month. The conſequence was, there became a great ſtruggle for the prizes, that made it rather difficult to judge who was the moſt entitled; but at laſt were adjudged to two who had employed the *ſaving from income*, which was nearly 40l. *per cent.* in the *purchaſe of ſome good and cheap clothing.* Suffice it to ſay, theſe people have now become *habituated* to this frugal cookery, and of courſe are *not ſo much, or ſcarce at all*, troubleſome to any one for relief. The receipts were copied from *Melroe's economical Cookery Book*, and Buchan's *Obſervations on Diet.*

I have had ſuch thorough proof of the excellence of the above ſcheme, that I have made purchaſes of all the good books and receipts I can find, ſuch as from Colquhoun, Buchan, Romford, Melroe, &c.; had the diſhes prepared, taſted, and approved of, by others; the books and receipts diſtributed, with premiums offered for ſuch and ſuch diſhes, that have influenced many to purſue the inſtructions contained, and muſt, in time, enforce a better mode of domeſtic œconomy.

The expence attending the diffuſion of this knowledge has not been more than 2s. 6d. to each object; and ſhould others, who wiſh to befriend the poor, find this mode *ſlighted by them*, 2s. 6d. in *money* or *food* with ſuch deſcription of people can be but of little uſe, and they are *not worthy* of ſuch gratuity. With me, thoſe who deſpiſe, or appear to deſpiſe, my plan, *I mark them*; (i. e.) *if they were ſtarving for a bit of bread I would not relieve them*; and I hold it as a principle, that thoſe who relieve ſuch *encourage them in their extravagance.*

From the above, I am induced to offer for your conſideration a rough ſketch of a *Plan of a Society for promoting Oeconomy, and diffuſing the knowledge of it*, proper to be eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, grounded on precedent, as may be found in the agricultural ſocieties and elſewhere, *viz.* "To the cottager who maintains the largeſt family of legitimate children without being troubleſome to a pariſh"—*Ten Guineas.*

Purſuing this to a farther extent, the following will appear eligible as

PREMIUMS.

To any perſon, whoſe income exceeds not 70l. who can invent the moſt wholeſome, frugal, and nutritious diſh, not as yet mentioned or deſcribed in any cookery book or pamphlet, conſidered ſerviceable to the poor, by the ſociety—*Twenty Guineas.*

To the labourer, labouring mechanick, &c. with *a wife and three children, or upwards*, who can invent the moſt wholeſome, palatable, and nutritious ſoup, coſting not more than 5d. a gallon, and which ſoup he ſhall uſe the ofteneſt in his family from July 1, to October 1, following—*Forty Guineas.*

To any perſon, whoſe income exceeds not 70l. a year, or as above deſcribed, who can live in the moſt ſumptuous and the cheapeſt manner from July 1, to October 1 following—*Fifty Guineas.*

To any perſon, as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe rice the ofteneſt, and upon the beſt principle, for the ſpace of time above mentioned—*Fifty Guineas.*

To thoſe, as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe certain cooking utenſils, hereafter to be mentioned, and given to them—*A Gratuity.*

To thoſe, above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe a certain fuel inſtead of coals and wood—*A Gratuity.*

To any perſon, as above deſcribed, who ſhall uſe to the greateſt extent the inſtructions laid down in the writings of Colquhoun, Buchan, Romford, and Melroe—*An Hundred Guineas.*

N. B. The above ſketch of premiums may be varied, ſo to be adapted to a *national, provincial, or parochial, œconomical ſociety.*

Obſervation.—There may be many books

books besides the abovementioned that deserve notice; but I know from experience these to be highly meritorious, *and ought to have an extensive circulation*, previous to any good being expected in the practice of good œconomy. Enquiries have been made respecting the authors and their views, and the following is the result.

Mr. Colquhoun says, "he has no views under heaven but to serve the public." His book may be had at prime-cost, perhaps 2d. It contains some good receipts for making soups, and sensible observations thereon.

Dr. Buchan *publishes for money*; but, in consideration of an extensive sale, would reduce the price; and it would be ungenerous to quote from him without leave being first asked and granted. His book contains good receipts for making bread, with sensible observations thereon, and diet in general.

Count Romford has been known to signify, *he wants no remuneration for his labours.* The extra profit at present goes to his printer and publisher. His volumes contain good descriptions of useful cooking utensils, kitchen-places, fuel, &c. &c.

Mrs. Melroe, a widow in narrow circumstances, contracted a debt in her husband's time, would compound with the society on their own terms; would cut and carve her book into pennyworths, or sell the copy-right, to enable her to establish a cook-shop for a livelihood. Her work contains more useful information on œconomical cookery than all the others put together; and her reasoning is conclusive and just.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

OPPORTUNITY has never occurred to say that, in vol. LXVIII. p. 398, there is an error in calling up the number of baronets become peers; it should be 78 instead of 68; and, consequently, the then remaining baronets were only 506.

P. 272. It is asked, if Lord Carrington is related to a former Lord Carrington, of Wotton, of the name of Smith? Probably not in the smallest degree; their arms &c. are totally different. Wotton is now possessed by Sir Edward Smythe, of Esher, in Durham, and Acton Burnell, in Salop, bart.

P. 446. The date of the creation of the Clarkes, baronets, is erroneous; it should be 1617. The baronet there mentioned being of the Clarkes, of Salford, in Warwickshire.

P. 542 James, 14th Earl, (father of the Earl of Errol here mentioned) had by his first marriage a daughter, Mary, married to Major-General John Scot, of Balcomie; from whom she was afterwards divorced. He died in 1778, not in 1788, succeeded by his son George James, 15th Earl.

P. 556 Knights bannerets had no distinguishing mark in their arms. Baronets of Scotland are, in fact, baronets of Nova Scotia. Some of those of English families have not been registered in Scotland.

P. 635, read, the Hon. James Bruce was member for Marlborough in Wilts, not for Aylesbury.

P. 902. After Baynes, dele bart.; he is a knight.

P. 909. Lord Shuldam was said to have married in 1790, Mrs. Hercourt, of Englefield-green, in Surrey.

P. 912, read, John, Viscount Galway, not Earl.

P. 943, read, Sir Charles Tyrell, of Heron and Springfield, in Essex, bart. instead of Thornton, Bucks.

P. 1007. A native of Berkshire asserts, that the estate of Ockwells was in the possession of Mr. Finch, of Waterford, *well knows* that it was so in the year 1781, and believes several years since that time. After this confident assertion, could it be supposed that there is not one word of truth in all this? Neither Mr. Finch or any of *his* family are, or ever were, in possession of it. I notice this merely because, about this time, you had much visionary and fabulous matter foisted into your pages, under various signatures from Berkshire, bearing the guise of history and truth, but in reality nothing more than suggestion and an affectation of knowledge where it did not exist.

Vol. LXIX. p. 5. The baronetcy of Giffard became extinct in 1736, on the death of Sir John.

P. 7. The arms born by Lord Tyrone, are those of Beresford.

P. 249. Sir Robert Rich (son of the field-marshal Sir Robert) was succeeded by his brother George, having no surviving male issue; but, his only daughter having married the Rev. Charles Bostock, D. D. he has taken the name of Rich, and, in 1791, was created a baronet. Sir George beforementioned

forementioned was inſane, and died in January 1799, whereby the title of that patent became extinct.

P. 250, read, Lord Aylmer had ſeveral other children.

P. 286. is an old tale told of half a dozen different perſons, but certainly does not appertain to Sir Peter Delme, who was a merchant of the firſt eminence.

P. 345. Quere, was not Major Lemon an only ſon?

P. 352. The late Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, bart. died in 1768.

P. 357. The late Sir Wm. Bowyer, bart. died in 1767.

P. 445. Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart. died in 1769.

P. 472. Sir Richard Clayton, of Adlington, in Lancaſhire, bart. was ſo created in 1774, however omitted in the Court Kalendar.

P. 569. Who was the Rev. Wm. Graham, calling himſelf Lord Preſton, who died in 1774?

P. 725. Lord Fielding had more children, than are there mentioned.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

PERMIT me, through your eſtimable Magazine, to inform your correſpondent, J. Gee, p. 218, that an archdeaconry exiſts in the dioceſe of Meath, viz. of Kells; and which is now filled by the Rev. Thomas Lacy, nephew to Dr. Obeirne, the preſent biſhop of that ſee; and whoſe name I find, in that ſtation, in both of the Dublin Almanacks; in that publiſhed by S. and J. W. Stewart, p. 89 line 2, and in that printed by S. Watſon, p. 87, near the bottom of the page. Indeed, ſmall reliance is to be had upon this late compilation; which, in p. 103, has added a 25th alderman to the city of Dublin (whoſe conſtitution is a lord-mayor and 24 aldermen only,) by inſerting the name of Mr. W. Thompſon, a gentleman who died in the year 1799, and never had been an alderman of any corporation whatſoever. The gentleman, mentioned in your p. 275 as dean of Killalla, ſhould have been named Walter Blake Kirwan, inſtead of William, as printed by miſtake. JACK PRANCER.

To prevent putrid Fevers in Jails and Workhouſes.

FRESH air by any apertures, doors or windows. Doors and windows ſhould be oppoſite to each other, to procure motion, agitation, and a current in the air. Where ſuch apertures cannot be had, an aperture of a foot ſquare at the corner of the room, or middle part, oppoſite to the door of entrance, which aperture is formed by a piece of deal or oak plank of a foot ſquare, with as many holes as may be, of half an inch ſquare, and a wooden tube, or gutter, of ſix or eight inches ſquare, to run up by the ſide of the wall, until it acquires a free aperture on the roof of the building.

A plan of a ſimilar kind, a few years ſince, was introduced with ſucceſs in a large workhouſe in the Eaſtern part of this kingdom, containing 1000 perſons in crowded apartments, when a putrid fever broke out. It was done by the order of an eminent phyſician, who particularly directed the windows on the ſeveral ſtair-caſes to be unglazed, for the purpoſe of airing and ventilating the houſe. V. and B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 28.

THE gentlemen of the Faculty would, perhaps, laugh if they were to know who is about to give medical advice, or would bid me ſtick to my laſt. Let them laugh, or let them ſay what they pleaſe, ſo that they will condeſcend to try my remedy; let them take ſome poor patient to begin with; they may be very charitable at a cheap rate; and, if they find it ſucceed there, they may go on to one who will pay liberally for a cure, without caring how ſimple the means. I can aſſure thoſe gentlemen, and their patients, that, if it does not cure, it will not kill. That is more, Mr. Urban, than can be ſaid of all medicines. Providence, ever kind, has put my ſpecifick within the reach of everyone. Under every edge are to be found Clivers (I believe ſome call it Gooſe-graſs). A large wine-glaſs full of the juice, obtained by pounding the leaves and ſtalks in a marble mortar, and taken every morning, will produce a wonderful effect; but perſeverance is neceſſary. Covent-garden will ſupply any quantity before it will furniſh green peaſe, and at a much cheaper rate. Now is the time.

So much for aſſertion; now for proof.

In the ſummer of 1798, the trial of the effects to be expected from the uſe of it was made on a boy about 12 years old, who was covered with ulcers, and who, from them and from a contraction in one leg, could not walk with-

without two crutches. He took the juice every morning so long as Covent-garden supplied the herb, and found great relief; the wounds were healed, and he was able to go with one crutch. In the winter some began to appear again. As soon as the Clivers could be got, in the Spring of 1799, the use of them was resumed, and continued so long as they could be procured, though every wound had disappeared for some time. Towards the spring there was some small return; and he is now to go through a third course. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

TO effectually cure the sting of a bee, and that in the space of half an hour at the most, but often of a few minutes, appears to me of so much real utility, that I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the following easy method, which I have seen repeatedly tried, and never without the desired consequence.

Indigo dissolved in water in a spoon; apply the wash to the part stung, and it will presently give ease. The sooner applied the better. ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

IN answer to Mr. Brown's positions, p. 433, it is to be observed, 1st, that the *impossibility* of *pure* Cow-pox being infectious has been proved by Mr. Fosbrooke, in the Medical and Physical Journal; 2d, that people have had the Small-pox twice; and it is well known that the security, both of the variolous and vaccine inoculations, depends upon the state of the matter used in the inoculation; 3d, that sore arms are either consequences of design or negligence in the medical practitioner; a little extract of goulard healing them *in principio**. I shall conclude this with only further noting, that, were I to argue against the variolous inoculation, because some have sore arms in it as in Cow-pox, and others have died of it, would not such argument be instantly rejected? T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, June* 20.

I HAVE remarked, with a mixture of surprize and concern, that several persons have taken great pains to discourage the new inoculation, by starting frivolous and ill-founded objections, which must unnecessarily agitate the public opinion. The leading points to be settled in this debate are few, and easy to be ascertained.

The Cow-pox is alledged to be a preventative of the Small-pox; and of the truth of this allegation impartial enquiries may readily be satisfied. From the best information I can obtain, there have been about 14 000 persons inoculated for the Cow-pox; the greater part of whom have resisted the infection of the Small-pox, in whatever manner it was attempted to be communicated; and, beside these, many people have received the disorder casually, from 10 to 50 years ago, who still remain unsusceptible of the Small-pox. It is particularly deserving attention, that, in so many thousand experiments, instituted for the express purpose of determining the fact, *not one* exception has been found to invalidate my assertion of the vaccine disease preventing the variolous; and in all those cases, which objectors have adduced as exceptions, not one of them was authenticated by the testimony of competent witnesses.

Vague and delusive reports have been circulated of a few patients having died of the Cow-pox; and of others having suffered from the continuance of obstinate disgusting ulcers upon the inoculated arm. I have been at considerable pains to investigate the truth of these reports, and have been so fortunate as to discover, in some instances, that the fabricators of these stories were grossly ignorant of the nature of the disease. Mr. Bagster's child, who was said to have died of the Cow-pox, I found, on enquiry, had fallen a victim to the inoculated Small-pox under the care of Mr. Sutton. Other patients, who had a plentiful crop of eruptions resembling the Small-pox, were not secluded from the effluvia of this latter disease, and therefore became contaminated *before* the Cow-pox had passed through its regular stages: from this spurious sort, or from a violent matter derived from the cow, it is not improbable many inoculated subjects might have had unfavourable symptoms; but, certainly, there exists not a shadow of proof, that a single genuine Cow-pock patient has died of the disease, or suffered materially from pustules on the arm! The

* See Dr. Jenner, to whom *exclusively* is owing every discovery of moment on the subject.

 febrile

febrile ſymptoms of the vaccine diſorder are in general ſo mild as not to derange the moſt delicate infants, nor to be at all hazardous to the condition of females advanced far in pregnancy; and it is an extremely rare occurrence for patients to have eruptions on any other part beſides the arm.

The only remaining point on which I think it neceſſary to offer any remark, is the ſuppoſed infectious nature of the complaint in queſtion. I publiſhed a caſe in the *London Medical Review* for April, 1800, which, *prima facie*, ſeemed to be an inſtance of the Cow-pock being tranſmitted by means of *effluvia*: but, ſince the publication of that caſe, I have been completely ſatisfied to the contrary; and have ſtated the grounds of my opinion, in the 16th Number of the work above alluded to. All the gentlemen, who have had much experience in this complaint, are now perſuaded that it can only be communicated by actual contact of the *virus*, ſo that no perſon can receive the Cow-pox through the medium of the atmoſphere. This circumſtance, added to the mildneſs of the ſymptoms, gives the Cow-pox a decided advantage over the Small pox; and, for the cauſe of humanity, I hope it will, at no diſtant period, nearly eradicate that deſtructive ſcourge of ſociety.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 23, continued.

MR. *Whitbread* ſpoke at conſiderable length, and expreſſed his entire diſapprobation of the addreſs propoſed. He concluded by obſerving, that, under our preſent circumſtances, we ought not to refuſe the propoſals of Buonaparte for a general pacification.

Mr. *Canning* ſeconded Mr. Dundas's motion in a very able ſpeech; which we are under the neceſſity of omitting for want of room.

Mr. *Erſkine* began by ſtating the queſtion. The Houſe was not called upon to approve a treaty, but to conſider the propriety of rejecting overtures of peace, and this after eight years of war to deſtroy the principles of the French Revolution, which it was now ſaid had remained inviolable. If it were true that theſe principles were unaltered, after the efforts to deſtroy them, there remained but little chance of now putting them down; we ſhould aſk (as Mr. Burke did in the American war) what we ſhall do with them? He complained that Miniſters had always put the reaſon of their indiſpoſition towards peace on grounds too general; and that ſuch generalities and ſuch anſwers, as that now under conſideration, had produced all the calamities of the war. If negotiation had taken place at the time of the death of the king of France (an event which all muſt deplore), hoſtilities might have been averted; but ever ſince that period Miniſters had not, he believed, been ſincerely deſirous of peace. The firſt act of aggreſſion had been committed by this country, in ſending away the French ambaſſador Chauvelin; and it was thought France would ſink under the preſſure of the coalition againſt her; but that very preſſure had produced all her greatneſs. Her preſent government was leſs dangerous, in reſpect to revolutionary principles, than thoſe which had preceded it; and much leſs objectionable in regard to negotiation than others with which his Majeſty had profeſſed a readineſs to treat. Miniſters, if they did not chooſe to treat ſingly, might have referred the queſtion to their Allies, rather than have ſent ſo haughty an anſwer. He thought the French Government would be permanent; and if it were ſo, uniting all claſſes under it, and powerful hereafter, Britain would be unable to make ſuch good terms of peace as at preſent. When France ſhall lord it over us, then ſhall we expoſe our weakneſs by offering to treat. He did not ſuppoſe Buonaparte offered peace out of love for Britain, but to ſerve himſelf. Mr. Erſkine next ſhewed the impoſſibility of reſtoring the Bourbon family; as they muſt not only be reſtored, but the antient nobility, who would diſpoſſeſs all the landed proprietors; and he nor no man would be a friend to a revolution that would take away their property. Did any one ſuppoſe he would wiſh to ſee ſuch a change in this country as would deprive

priv̄e him of what money he might have in the 3 *per cents.* for inſtance? The Bourbons threatened to come with cannon and bayonets to the boſoms of the French proprietors; but Buonaparte, ſeated on his throne, might deſpiſe them and the ſquibs of the Treaſury bench. Miniſters ſhould have treated, to have ſhewn that the indiſpoſition towards peace was on the ſide of France. Had France ſent ſuch an anſwer to England as the Miniſters had returned to France, he would have given his laſt guinea to have proſecuted the war. He concluded by ſaying, he ſhould move no amendment, as he could not tell ſo well what it was proper to do, as what was improper to be done.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* prefaced a long and brilliant ſpeech by remarking, that it was impoſſible to ſeparate the preſent queſtion from the antecedent crimes, horrors, and exceſſes, of the French Revolution, and the origin of the war. Into theſe ſubjects, therefore, he entered very much at large, and traced the principle of French aggreſſion from the decree of Nov. 1792, and the diſmiſſal of Chauvelin, to the preſent hour. By the murder of their king, they reduced the French ambaſſador accredited from him to this country to the ſituation of a private individual, and were thus themſelves the cauſe of the diſmiſſal of which they preſumed to complain; and their conduct in every reſpect, from that time to this, had been marked with arrogance, perfidy, and impoſture. They had enacted for themſelves laws which were to ſuperſede the antient laws of nations, and the general principle of intercourſe between ſtates. Every thinking man ſoon ſaw the real object of the French revolutioniſts—their true principle was hoſtility to all acknowledged rights and uſages of men and nations. Mr. Pitt then commented on the declaration of Nov. 19, 1792—the claim to the Rhine as the French boundary—and the attack in Holland. It had been the practice to recur to the views of the ſurrounding nations, as a juſtification of French ambition; but the rulers of all the ſucceſſive parties in France had each confeſſed that Great Britain was not the aggreſſor in the war; and, whatever credit may be due to the aſſertions of antecedent treaties and declarations, the treaty of Pavia was an utter forgery; and the declaration of Pilnitz, made while the King of France was in confinement, was diſclaimed by Auſtria and this country on the King's aſſenting to the conſtitution; that conſtitution which brought him to the ſcaffold. Of the forbearance of this country, the inſtructions to our Miniſter at the court of St. Peterſburg were a memorable proof. Lord Grenville ſent a diſpatch to that Miniſter, deſiring explanation of the grounds of war of the powers engaging againſt France. There were two points to which this explanation was particularly directed. Firſt, to aſcertain the line of conduct it would be politic and juſt to adopt againſt France in her then circumſtances; and, ſecondly, to eſtimate the force neceſſary to maintain the rights of the nations of Europe againſt their republican invaders. It was conſidered, that the moſt adviſeable ſtep in the purſuit of thoſe objects would be, to direct that Miniſter to enter on an explanation with the powers at war with France, in order to his being enabled to propoſe terms of peace to that nation. Thoſe terms were, that ſhe ſhould withdraw her armies within her antient limits, renounce her conqueſts, and give up all views of interfering with the Governments of other nations. In return, the powers of Europe were to give up all views of interference in the affairs of France, and to withdraw from the war. But ſhould theſe terms not be accepted, or, being accepted, not ſtrictly kept, then thoſe powers of Europe were to engage themſelves to effect a change in the Government of France, and to obtain indemnity for their expences and riſks in the conteſt. After ſtating the particulars of this aggreſſive conduct during the whole courſe of the war, Mr. Pitt entered into a hiſtory of the ſucceſſive negociations with France at Paris and Liſle. On this occaſion the character of the Chief Conſul might be reflected on inſtructively. He followed the rupture of our negotiations with aggreſſions in Italy, every State of which, Sardinia, Modena, Genoa, Venice, Rome, Naples, he had overrun, plundered, and deceived; had amuſed with treaties, and diſtracted with perfidy. In every inſtance he failed to obſerve the faith of treaties. They were, indeed, no ſooner concluded, than the moſt ſhameful breach

of

of them preſaged the final violation of every principle of honour, and of all the rights of conſtituted authority. Hence was the march of Buonaparte, his victories, his armiſtices, his treaties, nothing but a ſeries of acts of oppreſſion, of plunder, of tyranny, of injuſtice, of every vice and every wickedneſs which could corrupt a people, and ſubvert a government. Theſe were the demonſtrations of that inviolable reſpect for their early declarations in favour of peace, which the Government of France diſcloſed. Yet much was her conduct to be reprehended; inconſiſtent as had been her actions with her profeſſions, the poſture of affairs in Europe appearing to require it, we again entered on the work of peace. Our ambaſſador went to Liſle, and offered all our conqueſts, except a ſmall colony taken from Holland, and ſome dependency of Spain, captured in the courſe of the war. But this overture was alſo proudly rejected. The moment when the Emperor made peace it was ſeized on as the moſt auſpicious to negociate for this country; but not favours of time or of place, no openneſs and frankneſs of character, could even procure to our ambaſſador the diſtinction due to his rank, and the deference due to his talents. We were again inſulted, and again diſappointed. What was tranſacting about this time in one diſtinguiſhed corner of Europe, diſtinguiſhed for its misfortunes and its virtues, the Houſe muſt recollect. In Switzerland the conduct of France, of France that neither was inſulted nor injured by that commonwealth, was, for turpitude and treachery, left without a parallel in the annals of crime. The maſk being thrown off, a perfidious armiſtice, on the part of Switzerland an armiſtice obſerved with perfect good faith, was broken. Were then a plea wanting ſtill to diſavow that monſtrous injuſtice, the French revolution, gentlemen might look to Switzerland, and in the circumſtances of her ſituation they would know how to trace the catalogue of the aggreſſions of France to an inherent principle. It was not in Europe alone that we were to look for proofs of the atrocious mind of France. We might trace deep and frightful features of the ſpirit of the revolution in America. It remained to ſpeak of the aggreſſion of France againſt Egypt. Here it would not fail to occur to gentlemen, that the genuine principles of the Jacobin denomination were moſt promptly acted on, even in the progreſs of her fleets to the Egyptian ſhores. Buonaparte took Malta in his way, a place and an object indeed ſo ſmall, that it had ſcarce been fitting to mention it, but that nothing can eſcape the ſearching eye of the French Revolutioniſts, Mr. Pitt here gave the hiſtory of that expedition, and reprobated the aggreſſion on the dominions of the Porte, the acknowledged antient ally of France, but whoſe ſubjects Buonaparte attempted to deceive by falſe and ſpecious proclamations and profeſſions. Another object was alſo given to that enterprize: it was to be conducted to the ſhores of India; thence to drive away the Britiſh colonies. The true object ſeems, however, to have been the acquiſition of territory; and how well they have ſucceeded is to be ſeen in their fallen power and ruined finances. But the temper and the heart were faithful to that other project, the expulſion of the Britiſh from India: Buonaparte had ſent forward the true pioneers in revolutions, the meſſengers of peace and freedom, enemies to all governments, to all princes, to all people, to all religion, except the government, the people, and the religion of his good ally Citizen Tippoo. [*Alangh.*] If ſuch were the views, the projects, the atchievements of Buonaparte, if ſuch were the nature of the French Revolution, its ſcope and object; was it not quite evident that love of aggrandizement was only diſclaimed to amuſe the weak or ill-judging powers of Europe; while an infatuated hatred againſt all religion, all order, all decorum, all juſtice, all regular and acknowledged and well-organized government, was the paſſion of that adventurous Republic? This was the firſt active principle of the revolution. It was its ſoul from its birth. It was the ſpirit which fired its deſtructive pride, and ſuſtained it in its march to the extremities of every crime, to the overthrow of eſtabliſhments, to the conſecration of Atheiſm in the Temples of their God, that actuated them to a ferocious perſecution of every virtue, that has ſubmitted them to the vileſt crimes. It is that ſpirit which leaves nothing to juſtice to controul, which ſeizes the reins of power, that it may pervert the laws and inſtitutions of ſubject provinces;

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to decree uſurpation, and confirm and give over to the adminiſtration of the Republic the acquiſitions of rapine. It is that ſpirit of the revolution which has grown with its growth, which has ſtrengthened with its ſtrength, but which has not diminiſhed with its miſfortunes, nor been ſubdued by defeat. It was the ſpirit of the revolution from its riſe, and all the ſtages of its progreſs, which the firſt aſſembly diſcloſed, which Robeſpiere aſſerted, of which Briſſot only ſought a different mode of active operative preſervation, which the conſtitutions of every ſucceeding faction recognized, and which gave all its atrocious energy to the directorial ſyſtem; Rewbell, Barras, and all of that party breathed all its rancour, dealt around them all its poiſon; that ſpirit which actuates Buonaparte more than all, in whom all is concentrated, a ſpirit that cannot by accident be deſtroyed, or by art ſuppreſſed; that is formidable from the alliance of the moſt tremendous evils, of the worſt principles in the general community of France, is ſuſtained and replenished by that mighty force which the tyrant knows how to command; but from the inflictions of which France bleeds at every pore, and is ſuffering for her crimes, "aſking pardon of God and man." That ſpirit which pervades the Councils of the Uſurpation; it has enabled her dictator to give an Empire to his will; with it he poſſeſſes the gigantic means of arouſing the whole earth, while the revolutionary ſyſtem of finance accumulates a command of reſources in proportion to the robberies and deſolation which wait on its functions, and this, accompanied by a ſpirit of proſelytiſm all over the world, accommodated to all nations, for every one of whom the agents of revolutions have a ſet of grievances, of complaints, and demands, with a due proportion of ſeditions and treaſons; and, in aid of all its arms, a perfidy which nothing can bind, a reſtleſs cupidity which nothing can allay, and an impatient ambition which nothing can reſtrain. Under the conviction of this character, it was now for the nation to conſider, whether we were to crouch to the new uſurpations in France, while yet our reſources—while the hearts of the country are entire, true to the national glory—to the Sovereign's whether againſt the diſorders and crimes, and inſtability of that revolution, we were to take a precarious ſecurity; whether we were to be forbidden to probe the new ſyſtem, to try by the teſt of experience, and having done ſo, then aſk whether the change was ſuch as gave ſecurity againſt the danger of recurring uſurpations. Another characteriſtic of the revolutions of unhappy France was, that not one of them endured long enough to give it the ſanction of confirmed experience; in fact, the ſhiftings of the ſcenes had been ſo rapid, that the riſe of one faction has juſt been permitted to give way to another advancing cloſe to its train. He therefore conjured the Houſe to direct the reſources, the energies of the country againſt that deſtructive ſpirit. Mr. Pitt concluded by declaring his opinion of the danger and impolicy of treating at the preſent moment with Buonaparte, whoſe impatience he conſidered as a confeſſion of weakneſs, and whoſe uſurpation might yet be completely overthrown by the united and continued efforts of Great Britain and her allies; if it did not fall a victim to thoſe internal attacks which the power of a ſtranger and a deſpot had to dread. He believed the war would ſtill be ſucceſsful, and that France would prefer a branch of the houſe of Bourbon to a Corſican adventurer. The ſtate of the war in the Weſt of France ſhewed the power of the Royaliſts; and though perhaps they had taken the field too ſoon, they ought to be ſupported. After a warm recapitulation of all the topics of his ſpeech, Mr. Pitt ended, by expreſſing his earneſt and ſincere deſire of a *ſafe, honourable, permanent* peace; but he thought the country more likely to loſe than gain by an *immediate* peace, which might put to the hazard its laws, its liberties, its crown, and its conſtitution.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, that at ſo late an hour (one o'clock) he ſhould not treſpaſs very far upon the patience of the Houſe. We were now, he obſerved, at a new æra of the war, and yet we were led back to the very commencement for its motives. After ſeven years of burdenſome and calamitous hoſtilities, there was nothing before the Houſe but a repetition of the ſame fanciful calculations reſpecting financial reſources, and the ſources of human

man action, by which they had been so often deceived. It was now five years since they had been told "that France was not only on the verge, but in the very gulph of bankruptcy." These assertions were known to be fallacious; and yet now, at this new æra, the Right Honourable gentleman came forward with his plans for rendering the war perpetual! He would not follow the example of the Minister, by retracing the history of its commencement. Lord Malmesbury, when in Paris, had properly said, that it was useless, in such a case, to retort or recriminate; and, as the friend of peace, he could not but be decidedly of this opinion. He was free to avow, that, in his judgement, this country was originally the aggressor. The same was also clear of Austria and Prussia; for, if the latter had not entertained such a consciousness, we should undoubtedly have been called upon at the time for those aids which, by a defensive treaty, we were bound to supply. The late French king had, no doubt, perished cruelly, because unjustly. There was, however, a moral certainty, that he acted at one time in concert with Austria. The declaration of Pilnitz was certainly to be construed into an interference with the interior affairs of France; and, if any two powers on the Continent had signed such a declaration with a view to our internal government, we should certainly consider it as an aggression of a most violent nature. When we looked to the conduct of France, we had certainly no right to complain of any act before the war, the decree of the 19th of November only excepted. This, however, did not relate particularly to this country, and an explanation of the decree was offered by M. Chauvelin. If this explanation was unsatisfactory, another might have been demanded; but, after the catastrophe of the King, no question was put by Lord Grenville, with respect to the mode of preserving peace. The Minister had now, for the first time, presented a communication with the Court of St. Petersburg, of the contents of which he could not but approve. He regretted, however, that it had not been called more effectually into action, by sending those queries, as to the mode of pacification, to Paris, instead of St. Petersburg. It reminded him of what had been said of certain East India letters, which contained every thing that was virtuous in theory, and criminal in fact. This may be applied to several state papers, both of France and of this country. The dismissal of M. Chauvelin, he must contend, amounted to a direct declaration of war, because, by the commercial treaty, a proclamation was not necessary, such a dismissal being tantamount to a proclamation. He was not now about to defend the revolutionary politics of France, either internally or externally; but he must say, that the new rulers had adopted precisely the principles of the House of Bourbon. Their wars and their treaties were all made on *Bourbonite* principles. The new government had taken for its model the conduct of Louis XIV. who, whenever he conquered a place, immediately established a chamber of claims, in order to find whether they had dormant claims, which would enable him to carry the war still farther. When he commenced an unjust war on Holland, our Charles II. formed the triple alliance, which was wisely calculated to check the ambition of Louis. But for the advice of De Witt, they would have stripped him of all his conquests; they left him a part, with an injunction to go no farther. Such ought to have been the conduct of England and Russia with respect to Savoy. Our historian, Hume, who always spoke with respect of kings, said, that Louis XIV. was always unfortunate in not being able to find a pretext. This seemed to be pretty generally the case with the new Republick. He could not believe that England entertained no hostility to France before August, 1792. The constitutional king offered that England should mediate between France and Austria. This, however, had been refused, at a time when there was room for an explicit declaration of our belief that France was not inclined to relinquish her former principles. We had never even hinted what it was that would satisfy us; and whoever in this case left others to conjecture, might be regarded as not very averse to a dispute. France had certainly acted in such a manner as to disgust all Europe; but some of the instances quoted against her were not strictly correct. Sardinia, for instance, when attacked by her, was actually one of the belige-

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rent powers, and ſubſidized by this country. This attack was not therefore unjuſtifiable. He had heard ſomewhat of a battle, in which almoſt all the parties were killed; and the cauſe was found to be, that all were found to be furniſhed with *offenſive*, and few with *defenſive* weapons. It was ſo in this war of words, in which every one was forward to attack, but ſcarcely one of the parties could boaſt of a ſhield for their character. What had been ſaid of France with reſpect to Switzerland, may be applied to the combined powers in regard to Poland. But it may be ſaid, that the manner of ſubjugating Poland was comparatively mild. Let Suvvarroff, the hero of Prague, who was ſaid to ſurpaſs Buonaparte in valour, as in virtue, ſtand forward to anſwer: the man who ordered an whole diſtrict to be murdered, man, woman, and child, merely becauſe they dared to prefer their own king and conſtitution! But France, it ſeems, has attacked Switzerland, the favoured reſidence of liberty. Who was it that firſt endangered the liberty of Switzerland, by endeavouring to force her from her neutrality, but the Britiſh Cabinet? His noble relative, Lord R. Fitzgerald, was the perſon charged to ſay that her neutrality was regarded as criminal. Our conduct was preciſely ſimilar with reſpect to Tuſcany and Genoa. This war, in fact, had been remarkably productive of the inſolence of the greater to the ſmaller ſtates on every ſide. The tranſfer of Venice was ſolely charged on the French, when, in fact, it was equally diſgraceful to the Emperor; it was a traffic in human fleſh; an half million of ſlaves in one quarter, for half a million in another! But the laſt charge, and the moſt curious, on the French was, that they had been at war with all the nations of Europe, except Sweden and Denmark. It is obſervable, however, that this was the repeated boaſt of our Miniſters, who declared that they would bring down every nation to act upon the French, until they rooted out their principles; and now the complaint was, that France had been at war with thoſe nations. Who had brought the Emperor of Ruſſia, he muſt aſk, to ſtand forth in defence of what was called "religion and ſocial order?" Mr. Fox then proceeded to notice the former negotiations. Thoſe were deemed matters of ſerious concern; but now it was held to be impoſſible to make peace with a nation ſo criminal and unſtable. Every objection, however, to a negotiation at preſent, went equally againſt thoſe of 1796 and 1797. The Miniſter had now given, for the firſt time, an honeſt account of thoſe tranſactions. He had ſtated that he was apprehenſive of danger from his very ſucceſs, and that he was led to negotiate only by the unequivocal voice of the people. He was glad to hear the term unequivocal, a term, which, had he employed it, would have been unſparingly contradicted. But he could not believe the Miniſter ſincere in the firſt negotiation, when he was ſo apprehenſive of danger, and was dictated to by a voice to which he was ſo unaccuſtomed to liſten! The Miniſter ſaid, that this negotiation did not break off on account of Belgium, but of a monſtrous propoſition offered by the French. Was this fairly ſtated? No, all that was ſaid in his Majeſty's declaration was, that he ſhould be ready to renew the diſcuſſion whenever it was propoſed. The negotiation was renewed next year; it was broken off, and followed by a ſimilar declaration. Surely then another negotiation was neceſſary to redeem the pledge of 1797. Was it to be underſtood, that when Miniſters were beaten, they were ready to treat, and when ſucceſsful, to refuſe all negotiation? They had formerly ſaid, that thoſe who avoided all diſcuſſion were to blame; but did not Lord Grenville avoid all diſcuſſion with Buonaparte? The former negotiations were, however, ſaid to have been entered upon for the purpoſe of convincing the people, and reconciling them to a new and ſolid ſyſtem of finance. That ſolid ſyſtem having now made its appearance in ſhape of the Triple Aſſeſſed taxes, and the Income tax, the people are now to have nothing more to do with the matter. The valuable conſideration has been ſecured, and therefore the language is now, that we can have no peace with perfidious France. If theſe negotiations, however, had the deſcribed tendency of opening the purſes, and quickening the ſpirits of the people, it ſhould be well conſidered, whether the refuſal to negotiate may not cauſe them to relapſe into deſpondency.

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The Miniſter has ſaid, that he did not wiſh to preſs the Bourbon family on the people of France; but he has only pointed out that path to peace, without mentioning any other. He has not even aſked for their *contre projet*, nor does it appear that he will ſtill liſten to it if offered. As ſtrangely ſuggeſted are the terms upon which he now ſays that he will be ready to treat with Buonaparte. One of them is, that the latter ſhall repent of his wicked conduct; another, that he ſhall obſerve in war a peaceable demeanour; another, if he ſhall be enabled to entertain a better opinion of him! Men ſometimes in private conteſts learned to entertain a better opinion of each other; but, in wars between nations, he had never heard of one being beaten into a good opinion of each other. It was the natural character of war to exaſperate, and not to conciliate. It was again ſaid that the Miniſter might treat, if he found the people of France generally to acquieſce in the Government of Buonaparte. On this he muſt obſerve, that Cromwell was a hypocrite and an uſurper, yet it would have been weakneſs or inſanity in France or Spain to have refuſed the peace or alliance which he offered. The character of Buonaparte, in point of ſplendid abilities, was not certainly inferior to that of Cromwell. But it was ſtill to be remembered, that though *one* can make war, it requires *two* to make a peace. If Buonaparte ſhould be confirmed in his power, would he not be more unreaſonable? Was the conteſt to be continued through every change of circumſtances, until either a Bourbon was placed on the throne of France, or Buonaparte was enabled to tread upon our necks? He begged leave ſolemnly to appeal to the Houſe, and to aſk, whether, if the Miniſter had acted on the declaration of 1797, and entered into a negotiation, they would not have been ready to vote an addreſs of thanks? Thoſe who felt in their hearts that they would have voted for ſuch an addreſs, could not feel juſtified in voting with the Miniſter on the preſent occaſion. What was become of the ſpirit of the Houſe of Commons, if they now meet only to diſcuſs what the Miniſter called his ſolid ſyſtem of finances? He repeated, that thoſe who would have voted loudly for peace, if ſuch had been the Miniſter's pleaſure, could not conſcientiouſly lend their cold approbation to the preſent addreſs. He did not ſee why the conduct of Buonaparte in France ſhould be ſo much condemned. He had reformed her conſtitution, as a military man generally does, by taking all the power into his own hands. He could not ſuppoſe that a military government was wholly deſtitute of freedom: ſuch a government now prevailed in Ireland, and yet that country was held to be in the moſt happy and fit ſituation to decide on her moſt important intereſt. But it was ſaid that Buonaparte had intimated, "that the exiſtence of the French Republick, and of the Britiſh Government, were incompatible!" Did not the right hon. gentleman oppoſite to him juſt now intimate the ſame? He was not very ſolicitous to defend Buonaparte; but he muſt annex the leſs value to theſe reproaches, on recollecting that the great and good man lately deceaſed, Gen. Waſhington, was vilified in the ſame manner during the American war. The queſtion which was aſked, how long it would be the intereſt of Buonaparte to keep the peace, might as well have been aſked in 1782, or at any preceding period of the French Government. He truſted that Miniſters would take ſome pity on the condition of man, and not continue the war for a theory. It was ſaid by ſome, that we could afford to pauſe and examine matters for twelve months; but if we were to pauſe, would it not be better to pauſe in peace? He could not approve of the half-way policy of the Miniſter with reſpect to the Chouans. If he did not chooſe to make it a common cauſe with them, ſhould he determine to go a certain length, and then deſert them? Was it to conciliate or incline Buonaparte to a peace, to ſay, we ſhall uſe the Chouans, if poſſible, to overthrow your power; if we fail, we leave them to your mercy? After ſome other energetic obſervations, Mr. Fox concluded by reverting to his former obſervation, that every gentleman who thought in his conſcience that he ſhould have voted with the Miniſter, if he had propoſed to negotiate, ſhould certainly vote againſt the preſent addreſs. The Houſe then divided, Ayes 265; Noes 64.

(To be continued.)

UNION

UNION WITH IRELAND.

86. *Essays on the Political Circumstances of* Ireland, *written during the Administration of Earl* Camden; *with an Appendix, containing Thoughts on the Will of the People, and a Postscript now first published. By a Gentleman of the North of* Ireland.

THIS country gentleman developes "the original principles of the United Irishmen, and lays down conclusions, formed by an unprejudiced observer, respecting that Association in its earliest stages, and the reasonings which led to those conclusions, and the grounds on which they rested; and this with the zeal of well-founded reprobation, of anxious indignant humanity." He begins with comparing the conduct of the mad enthusiast, who involved London in flames in the year 1780, with that of the able and eloquent leader of sedition who excited a riot when Lord Camden landed at Dublin; and, by his influence with Lord C's predecessor, Lord Fitzwilliam, endangered an opposition to, or change of, the government from the Catholicks, which only the recall of the lord lieutenant could allay. Having illustrated and proved these assertions, he proceeds to paint, in strong and unequivocal colours, the conduct of French democracy, and the fruits of the tree of liberty wherever it has been planted. He goes on to detect the rise and progress, the views and machinations, of the Society of United Irishmen, the agitations raised by which are "so unlike to any thing which ever before occurred in our memory, so determinately *political*, and so singularly *systematic*. It is notorious that for years they have been labouring, in every possible way, to detach and alienate the lower ranks from the higher ranks, the people from the government, in hand-bills of various name and title, studiously framed so as to operate on vulgar minds through the medium of their ruling passions, and disseminated so industriously as to find their way to every village, fair, and market; they have been incessantly inculcating on the multitude that they were the most wretched, abused, oppressed people under the canopy of heaven; that their misery arose solely from a political cause, the radically bad government under which they lived; that their happiness must depend on an alteration of the government; and that, since those in power were not disposed to comply with the popular wish, the people ought to do justice to themselves, by having recourse to such movements as could not be resisted." (pp. 58, 59.)—"The person, be he who he may, mountebank or politician, who descants on human misery, will be sure of an audience; and, if he flatters the passions while he pretends to furnish remedies, his prescriptions will be received as a dictator or an oracle." (p. 60.) It would be well if a parallel for all this could not have been found, a few years back, in our own country, where the boasted liberty of the press was abused to similar baneful circulations. May we not add that a mistaken sympathy for supposed misery of the poor, aggravated by false philanthropy, may have a tendency to produce consequences which the benevolent mind is not aware of at the first impulse of its feelings, suggesting to the poor complaints of what they bear with patience when not descanted upon in their hearing; or if the relief, from a concurrence of circumstances, becomes impossible to be continued, a relapse into misery draws with it the most fatal consequences? We say not this to check well-meant exertions, but to correct the abuse of them in time. Our author very properly contrasts the indolence of the gentry of France, in neglecting to check combinations, detect misrepresentations, and preventing their adherents and neighbours from being debauched by the maddening principles of the Jacobins, with the exertions of the English gentry, and the inducements the gentry of Ireland have to support a constitution such as a French gentleman could not feel or enforce on the ranks beneath him the advantages or blessings of. So far from the distresses of the poor being made a plea for the combinations in Ireland, they originated in Belfast and its neighbourhood, a region where distress is as little known as in any one in Europe. "Here it is notorious the spirit of Fraternization first embodied itself in a society on the very face of which, even in its infancy, every revolutionary feature was boldly prominent. Its first voice was an outcry, not against personal or civil wrongs, for it felt none; not against supposed political faults or deficiencies, for of these it disdained to take cognizance; but against the existing constitution of the kingdom." We have, said they, 'no national government;' and the object it aimed at was correspondent to its

its complaint, an abolition of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, and the ſubſtitution of a mob-elected and mob-dependent aſſembly in its room. "We have gone, ſay they, to what we conceive to be the root of the evil; we have ſtated what we conceive to be the remedy. With a parliament *thus reformed*, EVERY THING *is eaſy*; *without it*, NOTHING *can be done*; and we do call upon and earneſtly exhort our countrymen to follow our example, and form ſimilar ſocieties in every quarter of the kingdom. Frantic as the call was, it thrilled upon the ready-tuned heart-ſtrings of the congenial ſpirits in this metropolis. A ſociety was forthwith *organized*, in name, in principle, in purſuit, the ſame with its original, but in form approaching yet more nearly to the caſt and figure of the French Aſſembly. Its officers were almoſt the ſame; the dignity and the powers of its preſident were an exact miniature likeneſs; and, leſt even a ceremony ſhould be wanting, the ſignal for profound ſilence, with which all were bound implicitly to comply, was the *putting-on of the preſident's hat*. It had alſo its committees, not only of accommodation and correſpondence, but of *conſtitution* and *finance*; and it had already, by anticipation, the ſymbol of Republican Ireland (the ſame as on the buttons of its life-guards), as a ſeal to authenticate its acts. In a word, it appears to have been, not the mere model of what was intended, but an actual proviſional Conſtitution, put together in frame-work, and as it placed upon rollers, juſt ready to be thoved into the place of the old Conſtitution the very moment its demolition could be effected, and its ruins cleared off. But was all this ponderous machinery an expedient ſuggeſted by *diſtreſs*? Were they who had projected it the wretched and unfortunate? had they eloped from Baſtiles? or were they made deſperate by confiſcations? Were they not, on the contrary, in profitable trades, if not already in opulent circumſtances? If thoſe of them who were in genteel profeſſions (and ſuch, perhaps, formed a numerous part) were not, in all inſtances, as eminent in their way as ſome others, ſurely they could not accuſe the Government on that account. No act of parliament debarred them from taking fees, either from clients or patients. What then made them ſo very miſerable? We can only reply, that they were ſick of the ſame diſeaſe with their brethren at Belfaſt; they were politically hypochondriacal; they imagined their heads too big for the ſituations they were in; and they only wanted to pull down the Government and the Conſtitution, that they might have room to move about at pleaſure." (p. 75—77.)—"When it was peculiarly incumbent on them to be explicit with reſpect to grievances, they mentioned nothing more than the game laws, the ſtamp act, and the criminal code, becauſe 'it would have been tedious, and perhaps *unſafe*, to be more particular.' Tedioufneſs might have been avoided by mentioning thoſe only that were moſt intolerable; and as to *danger*, it is inconſiſtent they ſhould deem it hazardous to ſtate particular grievances when at the ſame moment they were urging the overthrow of the whole Conſtitution. The only danger they could apprehend was that of attempting to adduce what could not be ſubſtantiated. And, in fact, what law could they poſſibly have brought forward, the repeal of which would enable the cottager, at a twelvemonth's end, to purchaſe a new coat or an additional blanket for his bed? If the preſent Conſtitution were the cauſe of national unhappineſs, that unhappineſs would neceſſarily extend, more or leſs, over the whole kingdom; becauſe the *whole nation*, being ſubject to the influence of the Conſtitution, the effects ariſing from that influence muſt be as extenſive as the cauſe. But will even the effrontery of Faction aſſert, that miſery appears generally throughout the nation? Will any man who has underſtanding, who has eyes, ſubſcribe to ſo ſhameleſs a falſehood? If inſtances of diſtreſs exiſt, are they not clearly confined to ſome particular places, while commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, are almoſt every where elſe extending and increaſing? What follows? Evidently the diſtreſs complained of ariſes from accidental cauſes, and not from the Government or the Conſtitution." (pp. 85, 86.) Let this be attended to by thoſe who in this kingdom exaggerate the miſeries of the poor by their *temporary* plans for their relief—*temporary*, becauſe already, by their own confeſſion, not likely to be ſupported. "Would they [the reformers in Ireland] reſolve at once to make the working claſſes independent of labour, and give them unlimited credit

credit on the national purse? or could they hope to secure them against the casualties incidental to their station, by a decree against sickness and old age, against the uncertainty of the seasons, and the frosts of the winter, and also against all vice, folly, and idleness? For, so long as these natural and moral causes operate, the working classes must inevitably be subject to infinite distresses; and the Legislature, which would effectually put an end to them, must be able to bind up free agency, and new-modify the laws of Nature. Nothing is more common with half-thinking men than to confound the evils which arise necessarily out of the state of civil society with those which spring from a bad government, or a faulty constitution. But, to men of common sense, the distinction will be obvious. There are, and will be in every community under heaven, deficiencies and inconveniences, burthens and grievances, which no laws can reach, and which, of course, no legislature can cure. Of these a great part may be palliated, but they cannot be eradicated. Providence has entailed them on our nature. Others may, unquestionably, be remedied, but not by Government; they arise from the misconduct of Society, from the wrong exercise of general free agency; and it rests with Society, by its own voluntary exertions, to remove them. For instance: there is, perhaps, as much distress in the metropolis as in any of the four provinces beside. A great deal of this undoubtedly comes within the class of unavoidable misfortunes; but a great deal also arises, at this moment, from a cause equally remote from nature and politicks; I mean the influence of fashion." (pp. 87, 88, 89.) "Let the existence of distress be ever so certain, it is no better than refined cruelty to hold out a prospect of relief, unless it can be tolerably certain that the scheme of mercy can be realized." (p. 95.)—Our author proceeds to combat a resolution of the Whig Club, "That, from the information received from some counties, it appears that the price of labour is not adequate to the support of the labouring poor in those counties;" and shews that this is only a democratical trick, to connect insurrection with distress. The only rational prospect of relief must arise from the increase of tillage, which will remedy the evil by furnishing employment. The only present resource against this evil must be sought in the good sense and humanity of the employers; and probably it would have found a remedy in this ere now if the spirit of insurgency had not been excited. But would any men in their reason think of raising wages at the call of an armed banditti? The suspension of right, in such circumstances, if not *justice*, it is something better; it is mercy. (p. 97.) Several of the succeeding essays are addressed to the *United* Irish; and it is observed, that the resemblance between the plan for the Irish Union and Weishaupt's project of the *German Union* is so close as almost to preclude the possibility of its arising from mere coincidence. The zeal which secrecy and silence produces gives a zest to the whole, as much in the frivolous business of Free Masonry as in the other Union. (pp. 139, 140.) "If the Constitution, which we have hitherto valued as our best inheritance, be an object, by what means under heaven can it be secured, except by the most unqualified resistance to the wretches who are combined to destroy it, and the most unequivocal reprobation of their half-hearted, hypocritical, and, if possible, still more hateful auxiliaries?" (p. 167.)

The "Thoughts on the *Will* of the People," first published in the year 1794, with a P.S. now first published, is an admirable picture of the arbitrary power of a Democracy. Rousseau's "Contrat Social" is shewn to be the first source of the revolutionary *mania*; and Louvet himself has been obliged to confess that, of all species of slavery, that which Anarchy produces is the most intolerable; for, when it is the ignorant and deceived multitude that reigns, crimes multiply in proportion to the rulers.

87. *Speech of the Right Honourable* Sylvester Douglas, *in the House of Commons*, April 23, 1799, *on seconding the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the House to agree with the Lords in an Address to His Majesty relative to an Union with* Ireland. THIS may be reckoned among the best productions on the subject, and the most able answer to the ingenious arguments of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

88. *The Speech (at length) of the Honourable* Henry Grattan, *in the Irish House of Commons*,

Commons, against the Union with Great Britain.

THE ſpirit with which this ſpeech (rather more argumentative than thoſe of this orator generally are) was delivered may be inferred from the concluding ſentence: "The Britiſh Miniſter propoſes to you to aboliſh the Parliament, and to continue the Miniſter. He does more; he propoſes to you to ſubſtitute the Britiſh Parliament in your place; to deſtroy the body that reſtored your liberties; and reſtore that body which deſtroyed them. Againſt ſuch a propoſition, were I expiring on the floor, I ſhould beg to utter my laſt breath, and to record my dying teſtimony!"

89. *The Power of Parliaments conſidered, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

THE aim of this writer is, to prove the power and decrees of the Iriſh Parliament not IRREVOCABLE; conſequently, the Union cannot be ſupported on that ground.

90. *Practical Obſervations on the propoſed Treaty of Union between the Legiſlatures of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c. By* John Gray, *LL. D.*

A SENSIBLE and uſeful pamphlet. The author propoſes that, in ſettling thoſe alterations in the King's titles which the Union will require, the words KING OF FRANCE ſhould be omitted; and that the inſignia in the armorial bearings, which have relation to that title, ſhall give place to ſuch as are emblematical of the Union. He adviſes a land-tax to be eſtabliſhed in Ireland, to be wholly expended in erecting a royal dock-yard at Kerry, or any more eligible ſituation on the Southern coaſt of that country. He ſuggeſts that two Eaſt India ſhips ſhould land their cargoes at Dublin, to ſave the Iriſh the trouble and expence of coming to London to purchaſe tea, &c.; and he recommends a land-tax for the whole empire, in proportion to the value of the land.—The greater part of the pamphlet is occupied by diſcuſſing the advantages of this latter ſpecies of revenue; which, according to Dr. Gray, may be expected in time to ſuperſede all the duties on imports and exports, and on home conſumption; and thus to enable us to convert the ports of Great Britain and Ireland into free ports.

91. *The Speech of the Right Honourable* John *Earl of* Clare, *Lord High Chancellor of* Ireland, *in the Houſe of Lords of* Ireland, *on a Motion made by him*, Feb. 10, 1800, *"That, in order to promote and ſecure the eſſential Intereſts of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and to conſolidate the Strength, Power, and Reſources of the* Britiſh *Empire, it will be adviſeable to concur in ſuch Meaſures as may beſt tend to unite the Two Kingdoms, in ſuch Manner, and in ſuch Terms and Conditions, as may be eſtabliſhed by Acts of the reſpective Parliaments of* Great Britain *and* Ireland." Dublin, *printed by Authority.*

THE noble orator thus concludes this ſpeech, in terms expreſſing the ardour with which he has laboured in favour of the propoſed Union: "It is with cordial ſincerity, and a full conviction that it [the propoſed meaſure] will give to this my native country laſting peace and ſecurity for her religion, her laws, her liberty, and her property, and increaſe of ſtrength, riches, and trade, and the final extinction of national jealouſy and animoſity, that I now propoſe to this grave aſſembly, for their adoption, an entire and perfect Union of the Kingdom of Ireland with Great Britain. If I live to ſee it completed, to my lateſt hour I ſhall feel an honourable pride in reflecting on the little ſhare which I may have in contributing to effect it."

92. *Obſervations on the Union, Orange Aſſociations, and other Subjects of domeſtic Policy; with Reflections on the late Events on the Continent. A new Edition. To which is added, an Appendix, ſuggeſted by the late Debates in the* Iriſh *Parliament, and the Reſolutions of certain public Bodies of the City of* Dublin. *By* George Moore, *Eſq. of* Lincoln's Inn, *Barriſter at Law.*

"WHEN I write, I dip my pen in my heart," is a mode of expreſſion originating from this barriſter, who has laid open his whole heart in this pamphlet, the principal tendency of which is, to prove that, by an expreſs act of parliament, all Orange clubs are illegal meetings, and all perſons tendering the Orange oath are guilty of felony, and liable to tranſportation for life.

93. *Union, or not? By an Orangeman.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſevere deciſion of Mr. Moore, in the preceding pamphlet, an *Orangeman* dares to publiſh 42 pages in favour of the Union.

94. *A Letter, addreſſed to a Member of the* Iriſh *Parliament, on the Subject of the propoſed*

proposed Union between Great Britain *and* Ireland.

THIS, also, is in favour of the Union.

95. *Union, Prosperity, and Aggrandizement.*

"IN a word, the Union will make Ireland soon be as England now is; while, in securing the domestic peace, it will promote the prosperity, and conduce to the aggrandizement, of the whole empire."

96. *Protestant Ascendancy and Catholic Emancipation reconciled by a Legislative Union.*

"THE relative grandeur of France (says the sagacious Montesquieu) was, in the reign of Louis XIV. at its highest pitch, because England and Scotland had not yet formed themselves into *one united kingdom.*" What would that great man have said if he had lived to see the late distracted state of Ireland? For, though disaffection prevailed in Scotland to a considerable degree at the period alluded to, yet no rebellion or insurrection had taken place of magnitude to weaken the power or distract the attention of Government from the continental war in which it was then engaged, and therefore can in no wise be compared with the Irish rebellion of 1798, whether it be considered as to its numbers and extent, its dangerous objects and ruinous consequences, much less as to the horrors and bloodshed by which it has been distinguished. Mr. Foster's objections to the Union, founded on the transactions of 1782, are examined and obviated; the present connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, and the internal state of the latter kingdom, are considered; and the objections to the Union answered. Orangemen are defined to be hostile to the Roman Catholicks, and "disappointed by the manly firmness of the Marquis Cornwallis, who has restrained the rage of contending factions, who has made the laws be respected, by distributing justice to the rich and the poor, the peer and the peasant, with a steady and impartial hand; and who, from the general confidence reposed in his virtuous character by all ranks, has been enabled to stop the effusion of blood, and to restore order and tranquillity, to a surprizing degree, in so short a time." (p. 104.)

97. *Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs, in the Year* 1799.—Ireland.

WE cannot enough applaud the temperate yet energetic review repeatedly taken of the state of public affairs by this judicious and eloquent writer, whom we have already perused with pleasure (vol. LXVII. p. 228.)

In this part of his work he has given the best summary view of the motives and conduct of both parties concerned in the great measure of Legislative Union with Ireland.

"When the great question, which is the subject of the present Considerations, was first whispered in the world, it seemed to strike upon the minds of men with a peculiar mixture of anxiety and delight, till it subsided for a time in a general suspence and astonishment.

"But this situation of the public sentiment did not arise, as I apprehend, from the novelty or the magnitude of the measure, nor from any presumption of a just opposition or rational dislike, on the part of Ireland, to so happy and so glorious a termination as it held out to her crimes, her sufferings, and her dangers.

"The constant and earnest declarations of the most ostensible persons in that kingdom, of the persons highest in situation and highest in popularity, entirely forbade and excluded that apprehension. They had loudly and repeatedly announced, 'That things could not remain upon their present establishment; that commercial jealousy was roused; that it would increase with two independent legislatures; that the seeds of separation were sown in the final settlement of 1782; that separation of interest would bring on separation of connexion.' The public opinion had kept in even tenor with the warnings of Irish statesmen, and the sense of practical evils, the dreadful course and career of calamities which every post divulged, and which advanced and expanded with progressive force and swiftness, till they bore off happiness, and peace, and virtue, from that devoted land, had prepared the public for any measure of vigour and authority, as they had legitimated every act of vigilance and power.

"Still less could the novelty of the proposal have excited surprize. It had been specifically recommended, in times comparatively fortunate, by the ablest statesmen, and political authorities, upon both sides of the water: and in one period of her history it had been solicited by Ireland herself. But it was the peculiar character and quality of the remedy, compared with the excess and virulence of the evil;

evil; it was the novelty, not of the thing, but of the circumſtances to which it was adapted, and the greatneſs, not of the meaſure, but of the mind which dictated it, that created ſuſpence and aſtoniſhment.

"That the local miſgovernment or misfortunes of Ireland ſhould, inſtead of forfeitures and penalties, be made to operate to her advantage and glory; that inſtead of a perpetual military government, and a trembling dependence upon the crown of England for a daily and precarious exiſtence, the parliament of Dublin ſhould be courted to take its ſeat in the capital of the empire, and mix and blend with the general repreſentation; that the Catholic ſhould be invited to a gradual participation of civil and political equality, and this in the midſt of the crimes of one and the weakneſs of the other, was juſtly entitled admiration and applauſe—but that which tranſcendently filled and delighted the mind of every good and honourable perſon, was the dignified and conſcious purity of the policy of Great Britain, oppoſed to the perfidious practice and immorality of her enemies. After ſo many years of a war, in which they had reſpected no right, no law, nor principle of humanity; in which the repoſe and virtues, the enjoyments and endearments of ſocial life, were the objects of hoſtility, and ſucceſs but a new and advanced point of attack; in which ſhe had ſeen her people expoſed to every artifice of cool and cruel malignity; debauched, miſled, perverted; diſciplined in revolts, and familiarized with maſſacres; after ſhe had ſeen her ſtate, during ſeven years, aſſailed and mined by force and fraud, and the balance of Europe overthrown by violence and treachery; what was the meaſure of her retaliation and revenge? What was her ambition, and where did ſhe ſeek her relative aggrandizement! She turned her eyes not to conqueſts and equivalents, but to internal improvement, to the diſcovery and advancement of her own means and reſources, to the amelioration of her own condition, to the unity and conſolidation of her own ſtrength, to her own defence, proſperity, and power. In the midſt of warfare ſhe cultivated the arts of peace; ſhe repaired her own errors, recalled her people from ſeductions, and brought her diſtant provinces under a nearer influence and inſpection; ſhe extended her arms to every part of her dominions, and preſſed her extremeſt dependencies to her boſom, while ſhe girt the mighty whole together in one compreſſing chain, one common bond of intereſt, affection, and ſecurity.

"Behold her equivalent! contemplate this augmentation of her power and greatneſs! examine her policy! probe her ambition to the quick!—mark if ſhe writhes or ſhrinks, if there be any tumour, or any foulneſs there! while the pretended deliverers of mankind prolong their polluted reign, and found their diſaſtrous hopes in the wounds and corruptions of humanity, in the diſeaſe and diſſolution of ſociety itſelf!

"When men could withdraw their eyes from this object of honeſt exultation; and had turned their thought to the critical and diſpaſſionate diſcuſſion of the ſubject itſelf, it ſeemed that the great meaſure of an incorporate Union between the two countries had naturally reſolved itſelf on the firſt aſpect into theſe important queſtions, by the ſolution of which, its fate would be decided—'Whether the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland were competent to treat for their conſtituents?' and 'whether the treaty propoſed, were beneficial to the contracting parties?' But it appears to have been conſidered by the Houſe of Commons in Ireland in another and a very different point of view beſides that of its utility, and this of their own competency and right to decide it. In that aſſembly, it did not lie between the advantages and relative intereſts of the two countries in the Union, which ſeemed virtually to be acknowledged, but it was ſuppoſed to contain ſomething humiliating to the pride and dignity of Ireland. It was not conſidered as an injury which England deſigned, but an inſult which ſhe offered to a great and independent nation. With that feeling the Houſe very naturally refuſed to entertain it for a moment. With a juſt and becoming ſpirit they rejected the diſcuſſion at once; though by a meaſure ſo precipitate and unuſual, they doubtleſs incurred ſome imputation of diſreſpect to the crown, and of ingratitude to the parent-country.

"It is neceſſary that this point ſhould be clearly and diſtinctly underſtood; and neceſſary to aſcertain whether the feelings of the Houſe of Commons were as juſt and proper as their conduct undoubtedly was while they were governed by them. For it would be ungenerous to ſuſpect of that Aſſembly, that they would have rejected with ſcorn, and refuſed to diſcuſs altogether, a great national meaſure recommended by their ſovereign, unleſs they had thought it on the one hand to imply ſome inſult and degradation to the nation they repreſent, and on the other to be ſo evidently advantageous to it, in an intereſted point of view, as to expoſe the people to the temptation and danger of overlooking the affront in the utility of the offer. Upon any other ſuppoſition it is impoſſible to account for ſo wide a departure from the eſtabliſhed rules and practice of a deliberating Aſſembly as the moving a previous queſtion upon a meſſage from the throne, and ſhutting the diſcuſſion *in limine* upon a ſubject of the very higheſt moment that ever

ever came before them. For to take it the other way: if the offer was supposed to be disadvantageous to Ireland, or unpopular to a great extent in the country, then it would have come certainly to be rejected upon disclosure and discussion; and that, with the double infamy and stigma deserved both by the affront and the injury; and the House of Commons of Ireland could have had no motive for depriving the British minister of the full mass of mortification that awaited him.

"In that manner the same Assembly had acted in 1785 upon the occasion of the commercial propositions. They said that England sold them commerce for constitution, and bartered her trade for their independence. This measure, therefore, after full and long debates, and minute investigation and publicity, they refused with scorn, to the confusion and disappointment of its projector. But upon the present proposition they were not so sure of the sense and high spirit of the public. They were fearful lest the benefits proposed by the union should extinguish all sense of the affront, and they wisely and honestly withheld the temptation from the people.—I cannot but applaud the spirit and prudence of the House, as one who would never expose the people to such a danger and temptation; as one who would not put it in their power to decide amiss, nor comply with them if they did; as one who thinks the obsequiousness of a government towards their fugitive and mistaken will, a species of the very worst cowardice and treason, and the will of the people no excuse for the compliance of a government in any disastrous, or dishonourable, or dangerous measure.

"But, while I applaud the conduct of the Irish House of Commons under the impressions which governed them, I entertain very considerable doubts whether those impressions were natural and just; and I think it very important to ascertain that point, because it is from that alone, that it is possible to combine or foresee the fate of the proposal. If these impressions were founded in right reason, there is no doubt but that that Assembly will persevere in the course they have taken; but if they were the momentary effects of warmth and national irritability, we may expect from their good sense and their virtue such a temperament, as will at least admit the discussion, and collect the public sentiment with regard to it." (p. 3—14.)

"It is painful, no doubt, to withdraw the eye from these ambitious dreams of federal crowns and independent senates, to send back through the ivory portal these flattering images of power and greatness, and present the bloody and disgusting mirror of realities. But is it my fault if the British colony in Ireland cannot read its state, or recollect its origin, or perceive its dangers? Am I to blame, if it sleeps on the brink of ruin, or for awakening it?—Would God we lived in times when we might slumber on in delightful or tranquil visions, when we might rock ourselves to rest with innocent flatteries and delusions! We have been roused with a mighty peal, and have armed by the flashes of contiguous conflagrations. But, if we cannot see the avenging power that overturns our gates, and the trident that shakes our foundations, we shall neither save our religion, nor our parents, nor our children; and exchange at best our destiny for an unprofitable and inglorious revenge!" (pp. 17, 18.)

This writer inclines to ascribe much of the misfortune of Ireland to the improper treatment she received from England ever since Henry II. conquered it.

"It is certainly a matter very little to our honour in any point of view, that after a period of six hundred years so little progress should have been made in the conciliation of the minds of the Irish, in the amelioration of their condition, or in their fusion and intermixture with the colony. It cannot be without our own fault and reproach, that we have not effectually interfered in their favour, and compelled our plantation to a more just and enlightened policy with regard to them; and the accumulated rancour of so many centuries, now burst at last upon their heads, will be a dreadful caution to other conquerors how long they retain these odious distinctions, and defer the complete union and incorporation of their acquisitions.

"It is the practice of our enemies to reproach this country with every evil and every accident that has ever befallen Ireland. But if ever their accusations had been just, or they had sought for any truth or any argument to support them, they would have reproached us for our long delay, protraction, and omission, of this very measure of union which we are now accused by some of our colonists of presenting premature and untimely to their independent parliament; it is our cruel indifference to the instruction and well-being of the native, and our obsequious tenderness to the settler; it is, that the "final settlement" of Ireland has been deferred through so many reigns; that we are *now* attempting that which ought to have been perfected by every prince, at least since the reformation. It is that we have not incorporated; that we have not done our duty by the subjects we acquired; that we have suffered them to preserve the memory of an original wrong, and to remain in a state of ignorance, rudeness, and barbarism, worse in its effects, and more degrading

degrading in its nature, than that in which our fathers found them fix centuries before.

If we look to any part of the Continent which has been conquered, inherited, or acquired, by any other ſtate, we ſhall not find the ſame impolicy, and, I muſt add, the ſame cruelty as our own; for though I will never vindicate or adviſe meaſures of violence and injuſtice, I have no ſcruple to ſay that there is no violence more cruel than neglect, and no injuſtice equal to the cold continuance of the miſeries we found. Not that the meaſures we have purſued in Ireland have been always free from active violence and exceſſes; both Cromwell and William the Third made cruel retaliations upon the rebellious native, and exacted grievous forfeitures and confiſcations. If we were reproached for theſe deeds of theirs by the catholic and the attainted only, I would not complain of our accuſer, I would aſk alone if a century of kindneſs cannot efface our fathers' ſeverity? But when the grantees of Cromwell and the king, when the children of their ſoldiers, and the heirs of their rapacity, reproach us with their own gains, when they accuſe us of their own crime, and array the ſpoil and plunder they have ſeized, amongſt the articles of our impeachment, I know not, I confeſs, with what temper to anſwer them, whether with ſcorn or argument; nor whether their groſs abſurdity proceeds from the confuſion of their own underſtandings, or their contempt for ours! But let the crimes of centuries be blazoned out; let the annals of rancour and revenge be ranſacked, and the avarice and cruelty of theſe conquerors be dreſſed in all the colours of popular exaggeration; ſtill I think their crime of omiſſion was greater than their crime of commiſſion, and their cruelty in not uniting Ireland worſe than their cruelty of confiſcation. Cromwell, it is well known, would have united Holland, ſo that the policy could not have been unknown to him; and William had that occaſion and opportunity which have recurred after an hundred years, with the ſame crimes, and wickeder rebellions. Another century has found the ſame feuds, the ſame maſſacres, the ſame untamed ferocity, the ſame unreclaimed barbarity in the Iriſh people; and it has fortunately found the ſame power and fortune of the Britiſh arms defending their conqueſt, and maintaining their colony. What is the reſult of all this experience, what the wiſdom we may learn in this dreadful ſchool?" (p. 22—26.)

He, however, ſeverely blames the *preſent* conduct of the Iriſh, which is "become abſurd, when England offers union, and as the conſequence of it, emancipation: now that ſhe has at length adopted that liberal and enlightened policy which will place him upon the ſame footing as her colony, and admit him to the full participation of the bleſſings of her imperial, free, and equal conſtitution. It is wiſer, indeed, to become a Briton, than to nouriſh an eternal and unprofitable hoſtility. It is wiſer to be admitted into the ſovereignty, than to make war upon it. To unite, is wiſer than to tear open early wounds, and perſevere in interminable quarrels.

"But if he prefers the dictates of his paſſions; if he is the dupe of prieſts, of foreigners, of political reformers, of parties and promiſers; if it requires ſtill other leſſons of calamity and freſh ablutions of blood to efface theſe revengeful hopes, and prepare a happier and more pious choice; I commiſerate his error, and feel indulgence for the powerful movement of his ſoul; I cheriſh, too, the flattering hope that it is the laſt conteſt, and that the iſſue of it will effect this very union, the neceſſity of which it will eſtabliſh, though too late for his own happineſs and the preſent ſalvation of his country.

"From this miſerable and preponderant part of Ireland, I turn to that portion of it deſcended from our own loins, and nouriſhed with our own blood and treaſure: to that portion which is enthroned upon the necks of the great population of the country, and upheld in its dangerous pre-eminence by the power of the parent ſtate;—to that portion, our own grantees and coloniſts who have forgotten their birth, and denied their name; who diſowned the hand that enfeoffed them, and ſtill guards their title; which planted them on the ſoil, and maintains them there; which gave them power, and now gives them impunity. I turn to that portion of Ireland which muſt ſtand or fall with us in ſpite of its dreams of independance, which is UNITED in ſpite of forms, and identified in defiance of parchments; which, if our arm be withdrawn but a moment, will be trampled into the ground it uſurps, and which thinks it an indignity to be incorporated into our ſtate, and admitted to our empire. (p. 29—31.)

How ſtrongly does he paint the unſucceſsful ingratitude of America to her parent Great Britain! and he thinks it neceſſary to dwell on "this ſingle act of national ingratitude, which has proved the ſignal of the diſſolution of the civilized world, and ſhaken every ſtate and every form of government to its centre, and looſened the foundations of ſociety itſelf." (p. 35.)—In contraſting Scotland with Ireland, the author finds real independence ſurrendered in the former

againſt

against imaginary independence claimed by the latter.

"But is the Irish planter's independence real, or any thing but a dangerous and delusive sound, which tempts him to the rock, and draws him to the whirlpool? Is he independent of France, who pours her avengers upon the land? or independent of three millions of natives, who claim his estate with title-deeds and pikes? or independent of England, who defends him with her ships, her soldiers, and even her militia? Yet Scotland preferred to yield this real independence, so dear to her early prejudice. She preferred the substantial, useful glory of a common sceptre and an imperial legislature to the dull privilege of provincial greatness and municipal ambition." (pp. 42, 43.)..."Has she repented of her prudence, of her true and wise magnanimity?"

The objection, from the competency of Parliament, he easily disposes of. He condemns the act of 1782, as unjustifiably extorted and weakly conceded; admits that it was impossible to last; and, if the injustice or folly of any measure could shake the competency of the act, this might be invalidated for incompetency (p. 50.) "Fortunately, the independence of the Irish colony which it established, as far as lay within its power, was a nullity and a cypher." (p. 50.)

"Such were the sentiments of the catholick and the coloniſt towards each other, that there could not be a greater misfortune to the one, or injustice to the other, than the removal of that supremacy and controul of empire in Britain, which could alone respectively maintain and repress them." (p. 53.)

"All the real and effectual change that was operated in the colony by this pretended experiment in the gift of independence was, the mere substitution of influence in the room of prerogative, and of ministerial favour for parliamentary controul." (p. 56.)

"There are, or were at the time when the Union was first proposed in the House of Commons, 116 placemen out of 300 members. The privilege obtained, therefore, was not to be independent, which was impossible, but the privilege to be paid for obedience, which was but too easy." (p. 57.) "Let the Colony declare if this be the independence she desired in 1782?" (p. 58.)

This mistaken independence he paints in lively colours.

"This independence, which corrupts and cannot save, which betrays and cannot protect, which injures and cannot even avenge." (p. 60.)—"Ireland has improved in industry and commerce, because for these she remained dependent upon the power, the tutelary care, and generosity of England. She has thriven only in matters beyond the reach, controul, and authority of her independent parliament; and there only, and precisely so far as she has been upheld by the providence and the purse of England." (p. 61.)—"The cause of this prosperity is not independence; nor is it possible to find a milder or kinder remedy for all her evils than that of union with the parent state." (pp. 62, 63.)—"I think the British Ministry are entitled to the highest degree of praise for the candour and the loftiness of their councils. I think the attempt is worthy of the great and generous nation over which they preside; and, as it appears to me impossible to reconcile the native and the settler without incorporating the whole, and adopting them both into the virtues, the moderation, and the magnanimity of Britain, I am desirous of giving to this measure of theirs the fullest and most unqualified applause and approbation. Independence is out of the question; it is of the forms of dependence that it is alone important to enquire; and if I knew of any, milder, more liberal, and more beneficial to Ireland than union is, that form of dependance I would prefer and offer for the government of our colony. For it is only when the colony and the natives are united and lost in each other that the Anglo-Irish will cease to be dependent. It is then that they will fuse and blend together with the empire at large, and become as independent as Scotland is, or Yorkshire and Cornwall." (pp. 64, 65.)

"I am afraid there is a Jacobinism of policy, which induces some men to bear with or prolong evils susceptible of an earlier termination, in the hope of more advantage to themselves, or greater triumph in the issue. I confess, I fear that there are amongst our settlers in Ireland some unrelenting minds, who expect and prefer another conclusion of the contest, and very different from ours; the horrible principle which has been disclosed even in England, induces me very strongly to apprehend, that there is no obstacle in a part of the colony more hostile and formidable to the projected UNION, than the hope of being enabled by the arms and treasure of the mother-country to obtain such decided and definitive success in the civil war, as to enable their "Independent Parliament" to attain and confiscate the remaining part of the property of Ireland not actually in the occupation of that colony." (pp. 66, 67.)

"If the only obstacle to union in the bosom of our colony is this criminal and flagitious hope of deriving from our victories an unjust and miserable success of slavery and plunder, I am fearful that it is impossible

impoſſible to aſſign, after every allowance for paſſion and for prejudice, a better or a more pardonable plea for the refuſal or the fileſſe of the Catholic. Revenge, and the hope of prey, are his undiſguiſed motives; and he is only ſo far leſs abſurd or leſs guilty than the coloniſt I have deſcribed, as he believes himſelf to have a right, according to the doctrines of impreſcriptibility, to poſſeſs the lands, which no time, no length of poſſeſſion, can alienate, no acquieſcence transfer; and as he relies for his hope of ſucceſs upon a government, which as it were from the very center and focus of robbery adopts and aſſiſts every ſyſtem, and every ſpecies of plunder, every attack upon every poſſeſſion, every innovation of right and principle, and law and property.

"I think neither of theſe hopes will be crowned with ſucceſs, becauſe the Britiſh government will never eſpouſe the crime of the Coloniſt, and becauſe the French directory will never be able to gratify the vengeance and the avarice of the Catholic. The Catholic republic may ſound well in the years of inebriated rebels, whoſe crimes have cut them off from their country as long as it ſhall be adminiſtered under any form of government, under any order whatſoever. It may ſound well and lofty in the ears of ignorant and inflated conſpirators, and the abſurdity and ſoleciſm of the term itſelf may not be diſcovered by minds confounded by their terrors, and furious from their crimes." (p. 68—70.)

"If any well-diſpoſed and enlightened Iriſhman, of either religion, is averſe to the Union, I think it is incumbent upon him to ſhew, either that the preſent order of things is good and deſirable in itſelf, or elſe that it is capable of modification and amendment. But theſe are taſks I am confident no ſuch perſon will undertake; the firſt, becauſe the direct converſe is palpable and confeſſed; and the ſecond, becauſe the conſpirators themſelves have declared upon oath, and in contemplation of death, that no modification or change, no reform or emancipation, will ſatisfy or appeaſe them. Their fanaticiſm is of a higher order; they will accept of nothing but this very catholic republic, under the protection of the atheiſt republic; and to be a free and imperial part of a Chriſtian empire, neither meets their devotion, nor gratifies their ambition." (p. 75.)

"I am not often tempted to uſe hard words; but if ever there was a deviliſh artifice on the earth; if ever there were any wickedneſs more near and natural to Hell itſelf than other crimes and atrocities; it is this foul, unrelenting, common mockery of both perſuaſions, this cruel ſacrifice of Chriſtian blood, by the inſtigation and malice of Infidelity. It is the arming of religious ſects at the bidding of Impiety; it is the maſſacre of Chriſtians by the practice of Atheiſts." (pp. 76, 77.)

"The preſent order is at war with the order of nature, and the law of neceſſity; and whether it ſhall be overthrown or not by a ſeparate regency, or by contradictory votes upon peace and war, it only exiſts at all by being conſtantly evaded, and in exact proportion to the violence it receives. In times of tranquillity (if one might dream of thoſe), it muſt be tamed by corruption into the control and obedience of England; in war it muſt either partake of force in the dangers of England, or be ſubdued by her as her firſt and moſt dangerous enemy. It is ſuſpended altogether by the preſent divided ſtate, and the coloniſts having thrown themſelves into the arms of their parent country, for protection againſt France, and againſt the nation where they have ſettled, have fully proved how impoſſible is the reality of independence, and how dangerous the illuſion. (pp. 77, 78.)

"The more I examine the antient policy and conduct of England, with regard to Ireland, I beg leave to repeat it, the more kind and generous I find it towards the colony, and I think her only real reproach has been, neglect of the natives: even now, that the miſgovernment and miſfortunes of the colony ſeem, perhaps, to call for acts of rigour and forfeiture; what is the conduct of the parent ſtate, and what the language ſhe holds to her libertine? Does ſhe reſume her charters? Does ſhe cancel her grants? Does ſhe revoke the independence he has extorted from her, or place him in a ſtate of pupillage again? No. She intreats with maternal fondneſs to draw cloſer, for the common benefit and ſafety, thoſe bonds, which have always knit them together in intereſt and affection. She deſires but to confirm and ſtrengthen that REAL UNION, which has always ſubſiſted between them, in ſpite of political names, and legal diſtinction. She wiſhes to protect him ſtill, but with more efficacy and vigour, and to be able to extend her beneficence to three millions of wretched natives, whom he cannot oppreſs but with her arms, nor deliver but with his own ruin. But what are the terms of this protection, and what the price ſhe ſets upon her beneficence? Is it the ſurrender of territory? Is it taxation? Is it the abandonment of any good, or of any power? America complained that ſhe was taxed without repreſentation; but Ireland is invited to ſend an hundred commoners, and an equal proportion of her peers. But is not this number adequate and ſufficient? Scotland, with more than double the population of the colony (for the native is not yet repreſented at all) has never made this complaint. She has never complained of any combination

combination of the Engliſh majority to oppreſs her counties, or ſuſpected ſuch an injury, more than Yorkſhire or Cornwall. She has never complained that her people did not enjoy their full proportion of public office, emolument, and power, and of the favours and countenance of the crown. Her influence in the Britiſh cabinet, on the contrary, has been the burthen of Engliſh jealouſy, the theme of conſtant invective, and ſometimes of deep and ſerious accuſation. But England has never been accuſed, by the blackeſt malice of irritated recrimination, of the leaſt injuſtice, unkindneſs, or prejudice, againſt the united kingdom; what juſt, or rather what poſſible reaſon is there for Ireland to apprehend, againſt the experience of a whole century? Were the thoughts of England hoſtile and deſigning, ſhe would not preſent this Union. She would ſay to her colony—You have abuſed and miſgoverned, and are incapable to govern, and therefore your power is forfeited, and your right reverted;—you have been a bad maſter, I cancel your authority;—you have been a bad child, and I diſinherit you. This would be the language of the angry parent.—Let us liſten to her accents: 'Let us govern together.' Is that cruel, or oppreſſive, or unjuſt? 'Come and take your ſeat in my council and my ſenate;' is that hard or unnatural? 'Come, and let us conſult together for the common cauſe in the imperial ſenate of both iſlands; depute your portion of wiſdom and virtue; take your ſhare in the general adminiſtration:' Is this partial, or excluſive, or ungenerous?" (p. 83—86.)

"I will tell the candid Catholic plainly, that the parliament of Ireland *dares* not to ſet him free. It is the imperial parliament: it is the power, greatneſs, and ſuperiority of England, which alone can break his chains, or contain him in the firſt tranſports of liberty. It is the preponderance, the invulnerable greatneſs of England, which enables her to be generous, and permits her magnanimity." (p. 91.)

"Surely, for ourſelves at leaſt, it is more juſt and wiſe, that we ſhould aſſay to quench theſe interminable quarrels, and extinguiſh theſe ever-ſpringing evils, in Union." (p. 92.)

"After having diſcuſſed ſo minutely the motives, intereſts, and relative ſituation of the Colony and the Catholic, it might be liable to miſconſtruction if I were to take no further notice than I have done incidentally of thoſe clubs and conſpiracies, and of that inviſible empire exerciſed in Ireland by means of filiation and correſpondence, and ſecret oaths, more particularly as theſe treaſons and dangers have reached our own ſtate, and pervaded to the very heart and metropolis of the empire. Yet I think a little reflection will ſuffice to ſhew, that they are not entitled to much conſideration in this place; and that in referring them to the general condition and calamity of Ireland, I have confined them to their proper ſituation and importance." (p. 97.)

"I think the Jacobin will neither be contented nor ſubdued by the Union, nor in the defeat of the Union; but that he muſt be ſubdued by the execution of the laws, and hunted down by the magiſtrate wherever he is found. To offer him a government who is the ſworn enemy of governments; or a conſtitution, who hates all conſtitutions; to admit into the ſtate the common conſpirator againſt every inſtitution and every form; is to make peace with tygers, and treaties with Frenchmen. Whether, therefore, there ſhall be Union, or a prolongation of the preſent calamities, the United Iriſhmen will remain alike to be put down, or to be put out by the colonial parliament, or by the imperial.

"In this point of view there is but one queſtion,—Which is the moſt powerful and moſt likely to put him down? and as that, which I confeſs appears to me (under the preſent circumſtances of both countries, and of all countries in the world) to be paramount and pre-eminent above every other, I addreſs it, with confidence, neither to the Colony nor to the Catholic, but to both, and to every virtuous and reflecting mind of both perſuaſions, and in both kingdoms." (pp. 98, 99.)

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98. *Some Obſervations upon the Vindication of* Homer, *and of the antient Poets and Hiſtorians who have recited the Siege and Fall of* Troy, *written by* J. B. S. Morritt, *Eſq.* *By* Jacob Bryant.

TROY ſeems to be in a fair way of undergoing a ſecond ſiege. The conteſt is for her exiſtence, and whether ſhe ever ſuſtained the famous ſiege which has immortalized Homer. We ſee with concern the veteran who engages againſt her, like Achilles of old, *Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer.*

99. *An Expoſtulation, addreſſed to* The Britiſh Critick. *By* Jacob Bryant.

"THE following expoſtulation has been printed ſome time, but was not intended to be produced to the world till another treatiſe, with which it was to be accompanied, ſhould be completed. But, as the Britiſh Critick has thought proper to ſelect from his Review and to reprint that part with which Mr. Bryant is concerned, and to add to it an appendix, it ſeemed proper to haſten the publication of this apology, that the author might not be deſtitute

deſtitute of all defence. Mr. Bryant has not ſeen this new edition of the review nor the appendix, and it was by great chance that he had any intelligence concerning them. Whatever new charges may be there brought, and objections raiſed, they will probably be found anticipated and anſwered in the courſe of this vindication." *Pref.*

"In the Britiſh Critick for December, 1798, and for February, 1799, we find the vindication of Homer by Mr. Morritt ſupported, and his miſtakes countenanced. At the ſame time, there is ſuch an hoſtile diſpoſition ſhewn to the perſon whom Mr. M. has thought proper to arraign, ſo much evidence ſuppreſſed, and ſo many wrong inferences made, that it demands an oppoſite vindication, in order to maintain the truth. In the proſecution of his purpoſe, the Britiſh Critick has continually diſplayed great aſperity, and much undeſerving and unjuſt cenſure, equaling, in ſome inſtances, and in others ſurpaſſing, the inveƈtive of Mr. Morritt. We muſt, with reluƈtance, add, that many allegations are brought without a ſingle article being produced upon which they are ſuppoſed to be ſounded. Hence the recorder has no opportunity afforded him of forming a proper judgement. This will continually appear in the courſe of the review by the Britiſh Critick." (p. 1.)—The Britiſh Critick is charged with adopting Mr. Morritt's; and, as if the animadverſions of the former gentleman were not ſufficient, he has conſiderably increaſed them. There is one perſon, in particular, to whom the world will neceſſarily look up as reſponſible for theſe miſrepreſentations. And this queſtion, as I have ſaid before, will be put to him, and he will be aſked, *If he could not ſee ſuch miſtakes, why did he write? If he did ſee them, why did he ſupport them contrary to conviƈtion and conſcience?*"—"Whoever aſſumes the prerogative of judging upon all ſcience, and determining upon every branch of literature, laſtly, of paſſing ſuch ſevere ſentence repeatedly upon unfortunate delinquents, ſhould be more upright and perfect himſelf. But the learned Critick may declare, as I have before intimated, that neither the miſtakes nor the ſtriƈtures in his review were from his own pen. He may inſiſt that the confuſion of ſentences, and the confuſion of ideas alſo, the inconſiſtencies and manufaƈtured miſconceptions, muſt ſhew that they were from another hand. Why then were they adopted? And, granting the faƈt, this excuſe affords no ſatisfaƈtion nor conſolation to me. If I am aſſaſſinated, it is of little conſequence whether I am ſtabbed with a keen and envenomed ſtiletto, or goaded by a dirk or dagger more dull and worſe tempered. He that applies the tool is anſwerable for the conſequences." (pp. 134, 135.)

100. *Additional Remarks on the Topography of Troy, &c. as given by* Homer, Strabo, *and the antient Geographers, in Anſwer to Mr. Bryant's late Publication. By* J. B. S. Morritt, *Eſq.**

MR. M. vindicates himſelf from the charge of having, "with the moſt diſingenuous malice, blackened and detraƈted from a character univerſally and deſervedly eſteemed by all men of literature." This he had properly diſregarded, as not contributing at all to the ſupport of his hypotheſis; but Mr. B. having brought the ſame charges againſt the learned conduƈtor of "The Britiſh Critick," and, by his "Expoſtulation" with him, brought forward his reply, Mr. M, in the preſent publication, offers ſome correƈtions of Mr. B's topographical arguments, as, with regard to the general queſtion of the probability or improbability of Homer's ſtory, he cannot perceive any *new* one brought forward. He ſhews that he has not miſrepreſented Strabo, though that geographer did not perfeƈtly underſtand Homer: the Scamander of Strabo was not and could not be the Scamander of Homer, which was the ſame with Xanthus in Homer; the names had been changed after Homer's time, and hence originated all the confuſion. Homer's ſtory is certainly adapted to Phrygia; and this is already a preſumption in favour of its hiſtorical truth.

Mr. M. thus concludes:

"I have thus gone through the moſt material arguments relative to the topography of Troy. I have ſhewn, I truſt, that it is conſiſtent with Homer in a very great degree; and that Strabo, as well as Pliny, tend greatly to confirm our ſtatement; but that all three are decidedly incompatible with Mr. Bryant's map and his conjeƈture relative to Ophryninm: I have thought it neceſſary, alſo, to reply to

* For Mr. Morritt's firſt publication, ſee vol. LXIX. p. 873.

some of the charges advanced against me in Mr. Bryant's Observations, especially since he has repeated many of them in his last work. I never thought, when I wrote my first answer, that it would be arraigned as abusive, or that Mr. Bryant considered his personal credit impeached by an attack on his arguments. Since, however, 'unfounded censures cannot but affect the character of the censurer,' I have been obliged to shew that mine are not totally unfounded, and that some misquotations and misrepresentations of cited passages really do appear in Mr. Bryant's first works, and are repeated in his defence of them. I infer, from hence, that he is not neutral on this subject; that he sees all passages in a point of view more favourable for his argument than others will. I therefore caution the readers of his work from trusting to his quotations; at the same time I believe he himself (so far from being guilty of intentional fraud) has the greatest reliance upon the proofs he gives. Prejudices of a similar nature may, for aught I know, bias me. I claim no neutrality, but I rest the controversy upon the arguments I have brought forward. Mr. Bryant says they are inconclusive: with great submission I think differently; but others must decide the question. I have as high a veneration as any one for the erudition and literary talents of Mr. Bryant; but the best, the greatest, have sometimes adopted very singular opinions, which no extent of literature or acuteness of reasoning could defend. I am very glad to find that, in his last two works, the Egyptian part of the hypothesis is abandoned for the present, as it certainly tends to simplify the question between us. I shall therefore conclude with Mr. Bryant's favourite passage, which, I can assure him, I shall always understand without any mixture of contempt:

"Ωμηρος μεν γυν και ΒΡΥΑΝΤΙΑ ειπια χαιριει."

101. *Remarks and Observations on the Plain of* Troy, *made during an Excursion in* June, 1799. *By* William Francklin, *Captain in the Service of the* East India *Company, and Author of a Tour to* Persia, *&c.*

THESE observations are inscribed to Dr. Vincent, "as a tribute of gratitude and mark of personal respect." Their author assures us "the general view of the plain of Troy, in its actual state at the present hour, does closely correspond with all the leading circumstances detailed in the Iliad, which cannot be questioned by any one who has visited the spot with Homer in his hands." These observations, made in a short tour of about 40 miles in four days, are offered to the publick as they occurred to the traveller's mind, and were noted in his journal. However pre-occupied by the assumption of Chevalier, or the reasoning of Morritt, the love of truth would have compelled him to speak out, if he had seen reason to detract from their opinions, or to controvert their statements. This he has done freely, in an instance which, by some, perhaps, will be deemed rather essential than subordinate; but it diminished nothing of his firm belief and conviction, from the best view of the ground he could take, and the best comparison of facts and circumstances which he could collect, that the plain of Troy described by Chevalier is, in all its general features, the very scene of action which Homer has described in his poems.

The narrative opens with a very interesting detection of the imposture of the two urns* found in the barrow of Achilles, and sent to Count Choiseul Gouffier, by M. Gormazins, son of the late French consul at the Dardanelles, who, at the instance of the Count, with great labour penetrated near the centre of the barrow, and found ashes, charcoal, and bones; and Mr. Hope rewarded him more amply for these remains than the Count did for the more splendid portion of the ornaments, and Capt. F. had his share of them. The West face of the barrow of Ajax has been laid open, and discovers within the remains of some very rude and antient masonry. The vale of *Thymbra* is still called *Thimbreck*, and the remains of the temple of Apollo are still visible, the ground being, for a considerable extent, strewed with various blocks of marble, capitals and columns, of the Corinthian order, of exquisite Parian marble, of which he counted upwards of 150 broken ones, pedestals and broken shafts: under an oak a block of marble two feet high, carved with a winged Victory in a car, and over the head of the figure a cornice which shews that it belonged to the outside of a temple. A Greek inscription on a pillar was also copied by Mr. Hope's painter. At the upper end of this valley, in a grove of fir-trees, are ruins of a Doric temple, fragments of columns,

* See vol. LXII. pp. 734, 736.

capitals,

capitals, and pedestals, of the finest Parian marble, the site called *Thimbreck Mezarlick*, or the cemetery of Thymbra. In the village of Atch Keoi are two columns of grey granite, of an order unknown, and very antient; and hence is a fine view of the plain of Troy, rich and abundantly fertile. Half a mile from this village is a tumulus not noticed by other travellers, and named *Anai Tepe*, which, in Turkish, signifies *the hill of stone*, though no conjecture could be formed of its design, it being near three miles from Troy, circular, but flat on the top. After crossing the Simois by a ford, they came in sight of Bunarbashi, the site of antient Troy, on an eminence at the upper part of the plain, rising gradually from the sources of the Scamander, at the distance of half a mile. "If a traveller be desirous of viewing to advantage the situation of antient Troy, he will place himself midway between the springs and the city, and near to where formerly stood the Scæan gate. The city appears to have been bounded East and South by Mount Ida, North and West by the Simois and the plain. From behind the village the hills rise gradually, and, at two miles from the agha's house, are terminated by the lofty stations of the tomb of Hector and other high ground. When the Levanters blow, the slurries coming over the broken ridges of Ida must here be experienced in the utmost violence, and bring the appellation of Διὸς ὑμβρίσαντος to the spectators round in full force. Placed on this eminence, it requires no great stretch of imagination to bring in review the transactions of the war and the fate of Ilium, as sung by the divine Bard. The several barriers all in view, all in the positions they ought to occupy; and, as they impressed on my own mind with so full a conviction as not to leave the smallest doubt remaining but that I stood on the very site of Troy, or near it, so I cannot think it possible that any one can personally view the evidence afforded by the disposition of the country round, and these monuments in particular, without complete satisfaction in his mind that Homer described this scene from characters that are indelible. Barrows, it is true, are common to other countries; but that we should have a rising ground for the position of the city, a plain, suited to the conflicts of armies, sweeping down to the Hellespont, two rivers, one on each side this plain, joining at no great distance from the sea, added to the different barrows, all in the very places where they ought to be, cannot be the effect of chance, and are circumstances so various that no country could produce them all unless it were the very spot designed. Had I been ever so sceptical (and doubts I certainly had), I could not see two barrows, one large, and one smaller at Sigæum, without confessing that such they ought to be according to the Iliad, and such their place. I could not see the Rhæteum marked by another barrow without reflecting that Ajax was encamped on the left of the line, and that on the left he ought to have been buried. I could not view the barrow of Æsyetes, marked out by Strabo, and fixed at the most advantageous point for reconnoitring, without recalling the assignment made of it by Homer to this purpose; but, above all this, when I saw the barrow of Hector, at the back of Troy, still marked by the pile of stones which Homer allots to this and this only, I could not help thanking Mr. M. for pointing out this peculiarity to my notice; and I must add my testimony to his, that such is the fact, the stones are piled as his drawing represents them, and their appearance is not exaggerated. Now, that all these circumstances should be united in the space of a few miles by accident, and that they should all correspond with Homer, is beyond the power of calculation, if the fact were not true: no other spot in the world could be accommodated to the description, or answer to the particulars required; and if this spot does answer with so much precision, both generally and specifically, here and no where else must we look for Troy." (pp. 14—16.) The tomb of Hector, though it has been opened in several places, particularly on the North side, has not been deprived of the characteristick which is peculiar to it, the heaps of stones. Adjoining to it is another of smaller size, ecceval, perhaps, and formed of earth without stones, supposed that of Priam. A mile from this, on a corresponding hill to the South, is another, called *Upshun Tepe*, which makes the *fourth* between that and the village of Atch Keoi, and not *three*, as has been represented by mistake. This may be that of Paris. At no great distance from that of Hec-

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tor is the Acropolis, a tremendous precipice, rising abruptly to the height of 400 feet, at the bottom of which runs the Simois, whose ſtream is rapid, and the bed thickly ſtrewn with ſtones. "Mr. Hope and myſelf having, with conſiderable difficulty, ſcrambled up the N.E. face of the ſteep, found a prodigious quantity of ſtone and fine Parian marble ſcattered over a large ſpace, and in one ſpot traced what appeared to have been the ſite of a temple, in form of an oblong ſquare." Mr. F. properly compares the city and citadel of Troy with the Eaſt Indian lower town or *Pettah*, and citadel; and adds, "thoſe who have ſeen the hill-forts of Myſore, and many parts of the Dekkan, and will compare them with the Acropolis of Troy, may eaſily account for the labour of a ten years ſiege, or allow the appellation of the epithet of walls built by the Gods themſelves not to have been exaggerated." (p. 22.) Many large blocks of marble, columns of red and grey granite, and capitals of columns, one with the device of an eagle on it, an immenſe block of very coarſe marble, with a rude head of a cypreſs tree and other devices, and a figure of a warrior in alto relievo 2 feet high, with many other circumſtances, on ſurveying the ground, prove the former exiſtence of a city here, whoſe extent Mr. F. thinks could not have contained leſs than 40 or 50,000 inhabitants. Gargarus, the ſummit of Mount Ida, is ſomewhat more than 2 miles above the level of the plain, and has on the top an ample platform, or table-land, of a circular form, 460 feet in circumference, where, no doubt, ſtood the temple and altar of Jupiter the Deliverer, whence the view is magnificent and extenſive. Mr. F. remarks that Mr. Morritt's progreſs, from 20 miles below Lectum (Cape *Baba*), to the ſummit of Gargarus, is the courſe of Juno and Sleep, Il. XIV.; and Homer's πολυπίδακος Ἴδης exactly agrees with the many ſprings that iſſue from the chain of hills that conſtitute Mount Ida. "From the torrents which come down from Ida and join the waters of the Simois, it muſt be a formidable ſtream in the winter ſeaſon; the chain of mountains compoſing Ida are not, in general, remarkably high, but are abundantly well-furniſhed with wood, which ſupplies the Troad with fuel, as in former times." "At the foot of the hill on which ſtood the Acropolis, about 2 miles from it, and near Bounarbaſhi, under the ſhade of ſome willows, riſes the hot or firſt ſource of Scamander, approached by a road paved with large ſtones, appearing very antient. The fountain is about 8 feet broad, the water beautifully clear and limpid: large ſlabs of Parian marble have been thrown acroſs the mouth or ciſtern in which as in old time the dames of Troy ſtill waſh their garments, and bleach them on the neighbouring bank of beautiful verdure. At no great diſtance from the firſt is the ſecond or cold ſpring, broader but ſhallow, riſing from the foot of a low hill, entirely covered with rocks. Here the Scamander is now called *Kirk Geous Sou*, or the river with 40 eyes, evidently from the guſhing out of its waters from numberleſs crevices. Of the marble which abounds here were formed the canals ſo particularly deſcribed by Homer, not now exiſting. In June both ſprings were perfectly cold; but both the natives and travellers aſſure us the firſt, in winter, was always hot, and emitted a ſteam. In the neighbourhood of theſe ſprings the country is uncommonly beautiful, and many cottages are built on the clear perennial ſtream of the river Scamander, concealed by ſedge and marſhmallows, but flowing through gardens, laid out in parterres, and planted with fruit-trees, walnut, poplar, ſycamore, and arbours of vines. At a cottage near the ſecond ſource is a block of marble, 3 feet high, with a warrior, well executed in relief. The harveſt was nearly got in by June 23; and the female reapers wore ſtraw hats, to defend their faces from the ſun." The Turks were extremely hoſpitable and attentive; and Mr. F. compared the carts with the war-chariots of Homer. Our travellers traced the Scamander till they loſt it in a moraſs, its antient bed viſible, and thence in an artificial canal near Erkeſkeoi, 3 miles to the ſea; and 3 miles S. E. of this vill is the tomb of Æſyetes, (*Udjuk Tepe*, or the *chimney-hill*) an immenſe mound of earth, cloſely beaten, 130 feet high and 1200 in circumference, whence Polites viewed the Grecian camp. They had the Simois on the right from 1½ to 2 miles diſtance. Between this tumulus and the vill of Erkeſkeoi were the two aſcribed to Peneleus and Proteſilaus, one of them now called *Beſhek Tepe*, name of the other unknown. Mr. M. certainly failed in tracing the ſource of the Scamander

mander by proceeding N. and by East, and continuing his route over what he calls the Palæ Scamander, and looking no farther for the bed of the river. The present travellers traced it through a morass impassable in winter, and when Mr. Chevalier or Mr. Morritt could not have penetrated the breadth from 12 to 20 feet, which explains Achilles's getting over it by a fallen elm. They traced it through another morass, and, with slight interruptions, followed it to its junction with the Simois, which is called by the Turks *Chai Sou*, and the *united* streams *Mendres*, which Mr. F. finds analogous to its antient name, *Scamandros*, or *Ifcamandros*, Ifk being, a name in most countries for *river*. The soil of the Troad exactly answers to Homer's epithet, ἰφιάλατ, *fertile*. Throughout it a couple of buffaloes or oxen were sufficient to draw the plough, whereas 12 or 14 are required in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. There it is a hard, stiff clay; the soil of the Troad soft and rich mould: the plain was covered with numerous herds of cattle, horses, oxen, and buffaloes; the ear of the wheat is remarkably fine, and the stalk long and bearded, like that of Rohilcund, in the East Indies.

Of the tombs of Patroclus and Achilles, the first was made by Achilles for Patroclus, and the other by the Greeks, a larger for them *both*. Mr. F. seems to be inattentive to the barrow of *Antilochus*.

"Before I conclude these slight remarks on the Troad, it will be necessary, and an act of justice, to bear testimony to the excellent work of Mr. Morritt, and to his general accuracy, though he has in one or two points been erroneous, which I attribute to his leaning upon Chevalier; but his ingenious conjecture, as well as spirited and manly arguments in his controversy with Mr. Bryant, will ever place him in the light of one of the ablest vindicators of Homer, and defender of the existence of Troy." (p. 50.) "I understand Mr. Hawkins has taken actual measurement, and hope his researches will be given to the publick; to his accuracy I most chearfully submit such observations as occurred to myself in my hasty excursion. The Troad should be viewed in the winter, when the Simois would undoubtedly have a very different appearance; and, if the channel were cleared, the Scamander would afford full conviction that it has been diverted, and that it did originally join the Simois; on which head my conviction is as perfect as that of Mr. Chevalier or Mr. Morritt; and by an actual winter view can only be ascertained the distinction between the two springs at the head of the Scamander. A residence of some days at Bounarbashi would enable some well-informed traveller to examine on the spot all the circumstances which occur in the poems of Homer, and to point out the true position of the city." We hope that Mr. Hope's painter will publish his drawings when he returns to England from his interesting journey.

102. *Congress at* Rastadt. *Official Correspondence between his Excellency Count* Metternich, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the Deputies of the Empire, and Citizens* Treilhard, Bonnier, Roberjot, *and* Jean de Bry, *Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the* French *Republick, assembled at* Rastadt *for the Purpose of negotiating a Peace between those Powers; containing the Whole of the State Papers, from the Commencement of the Negotiation, in* December, 1797, *to* April, 1799, *the Period of its Dissolution. From the original Papers, with an* English *Translation.*

THIS is a most curious, interesting, and instructive Collection of State Papers; which will naturally awaken the attention, and invite the examination, of every man who studies the eventful period that is passing by us. The sagacious politician did not, it is true, indulge very sanguine expectations of advantage from the Congress at Rastadt. It seems, however, to have influenced more or less the circumstances of the belligerent Powers; though it ultimately answered no other purpose, than to afford a breathing time for the contending powers to recover from past conflicts, and to prepare for fresh hostilities. It is, at the same time, irresistibly apparent, that the Congress displays nothing but what is honourable to the Imperial Councils, and equally disgraceful to the then existing Government of France.

To suppose that those who read for amusement will be delighted with a volume of Diplomatic Controversy, would deservedly throw a doubt on our knowledge of the human mind; but to every one who reads for historical information, these papers will be curious; to such as are in search of political knowledge, they will be peculiarly interesting;

ing; and to those who are anxious to attain diplomatic instruction, they will be found to exceed any similar collection which has been presented to our observation.

The Histories of Negotiations are usually confined to the leading circumstances of them; and the documents on which they are formed are oftentimes partially given, or curtailed, or mutilated; and, for the most part, collaterally stated, in aid of some declaration or manifesto, to support opinions that have been maintained, or to defend a conduct that has been pursued by hostile courts. This volume possesses a decided superiority over such publications. It is not the history of a Negotiation, in which there may be fallacy, sophistry, and misrepresentation; but it is the Negotiation itself; and contains every note and communication that passed between the negotiating parties, from the first day of their assembling, to the last moment of their correspondence, occupying a period of near eighteen months. Thus the negotiation is seen to proceed step by step, in its progressive and retrograde movements; sometimes appearing as if it approached a regular termination; at others threatening an abrupt conclusion; varying from confidence to suspicion, and from suspicion to confidence; continually changing the forms of its demands and refusals; playing off its reservations and conditions, and softening down the virulence of reproach, and the indignity of accusation by the formal and high-sounding language of official respect. It must, indeed, be confessed, that great diplomatic skill and political knowledge is displayed by the contending parties; but in the articles of finesse and evasion, of chicane and effrontery, the French deputies might instruct the practising lawyers of any country.—In short, this publication may be considered as offering an example of *diplomatic special pleading*, which the student in politics will find pre-eminently useful, both as to form and practice: nor is there a collection of the kind, which we could so sincerely recommend to young men, in the state offices of Government, who are officially connected with, and may hope to be practically employed in, the diplomatic concerns of their country.

Some insight is also afforded into the constitution of the German Empire, and the laws which apply to frontiers, more especially where rivers form a part of them.

In short, we consider this volume of State Papers as a very important and instructive publication: nor can we doubt that it will occupy a very respectable place in the library of every man who directs his mind to the politics of Europe; and be considered as a scientific work by all those who, from their station or duties, are more immediately connected with them.

103. *Copies of original Letters from the* French *Army in* Egypt. *Part the Third. Consisting of those Letters to the* French *Government, intercepted by the* British *Fleet in the* Mediterranean, *which have been published here by Authority, with an* English *Translation.*

WHAT the great mind of Alexander, when satiated (if satiated it ever could be) with conquest, proposed in building Alexandria—to make it the centre of commerce for the three parts of the world, what the Venetians in their prosperity actually made it, the mad ambition of an ill-constituted unstable republican government in France, taking a hint from the antient regime, attempted to effect by violence and compulsion—as if commerce could be established and carried on by the very means which must annihilate it. By their own confession, the time was not come for this grand concentration, and they have used the means most incapable of producing it. They have taken by violence what they should have acquired by conciliation; they have depopulated and plundered the resources of their project; and they have ruined themselves in the attempt. The secret of Buonaparte's expedition is now completely developed; and so is the secret of his sudden return—to beguile us into peace as he would do the Grand Seignior, but both are aware of his devices; and, whether the Turkish empire falls into pieces by some violent shock from its new allies, as he would insinuate, or crumbles away by its own weakness, it is probable, at least it is hoped, that its province will regain their long-wished-for liberty without falling under foreign dominion; and will see their own interests and advantages without French civilization.

The letters and dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been recently intercepted, on their passage from Egypt to France, by the British squadron

squadron in the Mediterranean: and have since been printed here by the authority of Government. These letters, and indeed the whole of those from among which they are selected, are addressed, either to the late French Government, or to different individuals composing it; and are evidently the first that have been sent from the remnant of the French army in Egypt, since the desertion of General Buonaparte. Among them is a copy of the instructions which Buonaparte addressed to Kleber, at his departure. It was inclosed in Kleber's official dispatch to the Directory. Undoubtedly Kleber knew his chief too well, to expect that he would tell his own story with fidelity at Paris. THERE ARE NO PRIVATE LETTERS *. The state in which the army is described to be will, perhaps, sufficiently account for this circumstance. It was not so while they had yet hope.

The paucity of private letters accounts for a suspicion that Buonaparte opened them all before their departure, and destroyed what were unfavourable to his views.

104. *The Failure of the* French *Crusade*; or, *The Advantages to be derived by* Great Britain *from the Restoration of* Egypt *to the* Turks. *By* Eyles Irwin, *Esq.*

WE have seen this writer's predictions verified respecting Buonaparte's expedition to the East. His general position, that, "while Great Britain was mistress of the sea, Buonaparte's views, wherever they were directed, must of course be defeated," stands on firm ground; and he is equally convinced that "this enterprize, in its issue, will rather serve to confirm public confidence than any wise endanger our possessions in the East." The benefits to be derived from the recovery of Egypt, and its reduction (as may be presumed) to a Turkish province, as far as they respect the interest of letters, and involve the interest of the publick at large, through the medium of the East India Company, by a short passage to India, and the importance of a military force in India, are all pointed out.

105. *An Essay on the Revenues of the Church of* England. *By* Morgan Cove, *LL. B. Vicar of* Sithney, Cornwall. *Second Edit.*

THE designation of this essay is, to prove the right of the Clergy of the Church of England to their revenues, which afford but a moderate competency to the many thousands whose subsistence depends on them; and that these revenues, particularly that part arising from tithes, are neither burthensome to the individual, nor injurious to the publick. We shall extract his observations on the revenues of the Church in general.

"When it is said, that the Cathedral Revenues, throughout the kingdom, amount to the gross sum of 140,000*l. per annum*, yet, let it be remembered, that there are, in all, not less than 1700 persons, who are partakers of those revenues, in a greater or smaller proportion.

"The Parochial Clergy have been more fortunate and successful, than either their Episcopal or Dignified Brethren. Their incomes, being chiefly dependent on the state of landed property, whosoever might be the possessors of it, have been necessarily more augmented, by the increased value of the rental of that property; and their rights and claims, not being of a fleeting nature, but immovably affixed to the soil of each parish, have suffered little diminution, except from the easiness, inattention, and neglect, of the Clergy themselves.

"It appears from the *Liber Regis*, according to *Archdeacon Plymley in his Charge to the Clergy of Salop in the year* 1793, that there are, in England and Wales, 5098 Rectories, 3687 Vicarages, and 2970 Churches which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial; in all, 11,755 Churches, contained in about 10,000 parishes, at which number the parishes, throughout the kingdom, are usually estimated.

"Of these Rectories, many are, without doubt, highly valuable. The same may be said in respect to some of the Vicarages, from being possessed of large glebes, or large endowments, or from both causes united; but, however, there are many Rectories, and Vicarages, in particular, whose tithes are wholly impropriated, and without even any parsonage house. Of the Churches, which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial, perhaps two fifths are merely Chapels of Ease, and appendant to some extensive and valuable benefices, or else built

* By this is meant, no letters from individuals in the army to private persons in France. The letter of General Dugua to the Director of Barras is, technically speaking, a private letter, as it is not written by Dugua, nor addressed to Barras, in an official capacity; but it is written wholly upon public subjects to a public man; and is indeed one of the most important documents of the whole collection.

built on speculation in populous parts of the kingdom, in which districts they are chiefly to be found. And, of the remaining Churches, to which neither houses, glebes, nor tithes, most commonly belong, the incomes must necessarily be very inconsiderable, as they can alone proceed from trifling contingencies.'. . . .

"From the aggregate amount of the incomes of 3181 livings, now and formerly in charge in the King's Books, situated in every county in the kingdom, and whose value hath been collected almost entirely within the last ten years, from various sources of public and private information, it appears,—that each of these livings is now worth, on the average, 141*l. per annum*, and that, when compared with the value annexed to them in the King's Books, they have all increased in the *general* proportion of about ten to one, since the time of the Reformation;—but, that the Rectories have increased in the ratio of nearly eleven to one, and are at present of the yearly value of 162*l.* each,—and that the Vicarages have increased in the ratio of rather more than nine to one, and are at present of the yearly value of 106*l.* each; the number of Rectories, included in this calculation, is 2037, and of the Vicarages 1144;—the collective value of the former, in the King's Books, being 30,158*l.* and of the latter 13,379*l.*—and the collective value of the former, at present, being 330,754*l.* and of the latter 121,403*l. per annum*.

"According, then, to the present average value of these Rectories and Vicarages, and to the number of the Rectorial, Vicarial, and other Churches throughout the kingdom, as before given from the *Liber Regis*, the revenues of the Parochial Clergy will be increased to the amount of 1,313,000*l. per annum*, as thus appears:—5098 Rectories, at 162*l.* each, will give 825,876*l.*—3687 Vicarages, at 106*l.* each, will give 398,122*l.*—And, 1782 (that is, three fifths of 2970) Churches, which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial, but are presumed to be Parochial Cures, at—suppose the ample allowance of—50*l* each, will give 89,100*l.* And when, to these sums, are added the Episcopal, Cathedral, and University revenues, amounting, as before stated, to 392,000*l. per annum*, it will be seen, that the Bishop of Landaff's valuation of the Church and University revenues, is exceeded, by the sum of 205,000*l.*"

He thus estimates the number of the Established Clergy:

"They have been variously estimated, as much above 20,000, as below 15,000:—a medium between both, or 18,000, is, most probably, the correctest statement of them, as it will allow a Supernumerary or Curate to about one half of the before stated number of 11,755 Churches.

"These eighteen thousand persons, whether beneficed or expectant, with their families and dependents, make up, possibly, near 100,000 souls, reckoning at the rate of five and an half persons to a family. However, as a part of the Clergy, like those of other professions, may be supposed to be single men, this computation will, therefore, at first sight, appear exaggerated; but, when it is considered, that the Clergy are an exception to those of other professions, and are, for the most part, married men, with numerous families in general, the calculation in estimating the whole body of them, with each a family of five and an half persons, may turn out neither rash nor ill-founded:—and, more especially, since, computing two thirds of them to be married men, with families and dependents of seven persons each, the same gross product will almost appear,—as seven times twelve thousand amount to 84,000, and the remaining one third, (or 6000 single men) with one dependent each, will make up the whole number to be 96,000.

"And, thus, taking the population of the kingdom at 8,000,000 of persons, the Clergy, with their families and dependants, are about an eightieth part of the people."

It appears that, by the addition of the Cathedral and the equalization of the Parochial incomes, the revenue to be enjoyed by each parish priest would not exceed 172*l. per annum*.

In a parallel drawn between the Church Establishments of England and Scotland, we learn that

"The whole provision of the Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland was estimated, about forty years past, in the year 1755, at about 68,500*l. per annum*; which, being divided between 944 Ministers, afforded to each of them, on the average, an annual income of 72*l.* This provision may, indeed, have been increased; but, nevertheless, whatever it may be now, it appears, from the foregoing authenticated publications, to be daily growing of less and less estimation, and scarcely an object of desire. It is so incompetent to the decent and comfortable maintenance of the present Ministry, notwithstanding the great cheapness of the necessaries of life in Scotland, when compared with the prices of them in England, that not only the Ministers themselves complain and are uneasy in their situations, but their unpleasant and confined circumstances are so obvious, that the youth of respectable families and connections are prevented and deterred from entering, as formerly, into the Ministry.

"The

"The consequences of this have been, that those of inferior families and situations in life have been already candidates for, and have been necessarily ordained into the Ministry, from the mere want of others, of more respectable connections, and more qualified by education and professional studies. From time to time, even this class of the people will withdraw themselves, (as views of bettering their conditions in the commercial line, or some lucrative employment, continue to present themselves before them,) and others of still less character, consequence, and qualifications, will be brought forward, and (though ill calculated to further the purposes of religion,) must through necessity be introduced into its offices. And, thus, will the poverty of the Scottish Establishment prove its most deadly foe, and, in the event, in all likelihood, work its ruin; as all the good effects, both civil and religious, which have been deduced from it, will gradually vanish."

106. *Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev.* Richard Graves, *M. A. Rector of* Claverton, Somerset, *late Fellow of* All Souls, Oxford, *and Chaplain to the Countess-dowager of* Chatham. *To which is added, A Letter from a Father to his Son at the University.*

THE subjects of these sermons are, the Clerical Character, Superstition, Miracles, Submission to the existing Powers, the Love of Pleasure, Temperance, the temporal Disadvantages of Vice, Happiness, Evangelical Righteousness, Justice. The first contains good observations on the duties connected with the clerical profession, and the decent severity requisite in the manners and example of clergymen; recommends private as well as public exhortations, and something more than a mere cursory discharge of the pastoral office to constitute vigilance. These observations cannot be too frequently inculcated in the present state of candidates for orders and the younger clergy, to whose unsteady guidance the care of extensive and populous parishes is too frequently committed. Are not the Dioceſans answerable for this?

107. *A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on* Tuesday, December 19, 1797, *being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving. By* Richard Hardy, *B. D. Tutor and senior Fellow of* Emanuel *College, and one of the Preachers at His Majesty's Chapel,* Whitehall.

THERE is something in the style of this discourse, from 2 Chron. xv. 12, which rather bewilders a common reader, however good the preacher's intention.

108. *An Answer to Lord* Somerville's *Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subjects of Sheep and Wool, of the 14th of* May, 1799, *or to such Part of it as relates to the Substitution of* English *for* Spanish *Wool in the Manufacture of superfine Cloths.*

THIS writer shews that the growth of English wool is now barely sufficient for the consumption of the manufactures of the country; that no stock of English wool remains on hand from one year to another; consequently, that every pound of Spanish wool brought into this country, and worked up in it, is so much additional employment and benefit to the country; and that the hasty resolution of his Lordship, never again to wear a fine cloth, or kerseymere, made of Spanish wool, is too much, in the face of the good sense as well as of the comfort and luxury of the publick, to spread beyond its first author and a few adherents.

109. *Exhibition of Miss* Linwood's *Pictures in the* Hanover Square *Concert Rooms.*

ONCE more we mention the matchless exhibition applauded in our last volume, p. 235; and again we mention it with decided approbation. The additions of the present season are, the Woodman, from Gainsborough, for which an appropriate room is purposely fitted up; a separate head, also, of the Woodman, IN WOOL, so managed as to have all the effect of a most exquisite painting; and, above all, a portrait of the lovely Artist herself, most capitally copied in needle-work from an original painting by Hopner.

Her works unparallel'd equal not her mind—
Her mind, her worth.

110. *The complete* British *Cook: being a Collection of the most valuable and useful Receipts, for rendering the whole Art of Cookery plain and familiar to every Capacity. By* Mary Holland, *professed Cook.*

THIS little manual, in plain but significant language, developes the arcana of the culinary art; and will prove a valuable appendage to the kitchen library.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

To the CORRESPONDENT who "wishes to be informed if T. Haweis, L.L.B. and M.D. author of 'An impartial and succinct History of the Church of Christ,' just published in 3 vols. 8vo, is the rector of Aldwinkle, co. Northampton, whose mode of obtaining that living, in 1763, made so much noise in the world;" of which see our vol. XXXVIII. 508, 594; we answer, "Undoubtedly yes."

Our

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, JUNE 4, 1800.

BY H. J. PYE, POET-LAUREAT.

I.

STILL the expecting Muse in vain
Reluctant Peace impatient woos,
Still cruel War's destructive train
O'er half Mankind their vengeance loose;
Still o'er the genial hours of Spring
Fell Discord waves her crimson wing,
O'er bleeding Europe's ravag'd plains
The Fiend in state terrific reigns;
Nor Oaten Pipe, nor Pastoral Song,
Resound her waving Woods among,
But, floating on the burthen'd gale afar,
Rolls in tremendous peal the thund'ring voice of War.

II.

Yet far from ALBION'S tranquil Shores
The storm of Desolation roars;
And while o'er fair Liguria's Vales,
Fann'd by FAVONIUS' rapid gales,
O'er Alpine heights that proudly rise
And shroud their summits in the skies,
Or by the Rhine's majestic stream,
The hostile arms of GALLIA gleam;
Fenc'd by her Naval Hosts that ride
Triumphant o'er her circling tide,
BRITANNIA, jocund, pours the festive lay,
And hails with dulcous voice her GEORGE'S Natal Day.

III.

Yet though her eye exulting sees
VALOUR her daring Offspring crown,
And GLORY wafts on every breeze
The swelling Pæans of RENOWN,
Not from the Warrior laurel's leaves
The votive Garland now she weaves,
Sweeter than MAIA'S balmy breath,
Concord perfumes the Civic Wreath
Of Flowers, embued with dew divine,
Which ALBION and IERNE twine,
To deck his brow whom each, with grateful smiles, [British Isles.
Owns Heir of Ocean's reign, Lord of the

IV.

God of our Fathers, rise,
And through the thund'ring skies
Thy vengeance urge,
In awful justice red,
By thy dread arrows sped,
But guard our Monarch's head,
GOD save Great GEORGE!

V.

Still on our ALBION smile
Still o'er this favour'd Isle
O spread thy wing;
To make each blessing sure,
To make our fame endure,
To make our rights secure,
GOD save our KING!

VI.

To the loud Trumpet's throat,
To the shrill Clarion's note,
Now jocund sing;
From ev'ry open Foe,
From ev'ry Traitor's blow,
Virtue defend his brow,
GOD guards our KING!

THE GENIUS OF SOLITUDE.
A VISION.

AS in a woodbine bower I pensive sat,
Musing on things that form Life's little day;
Where Virtue suffers by the frowns of Fate,
And all the sorrows of Adversity;
Insensibly the Sun's meridian ray
(Whose genial influence warm'd the vernal shade)
Lull'd me to sleep; while Fancy on her way
Through visionary scenes new truths convey'd, [pourtray'd.
Th' events of Human Life her images
Methought 'twas in the flow'ry month of May, [quir'd;
When Nature had her fairest robe ac-
Majestically flow, the king of day
Beneath the golden hemisphere retir'd;
When nightly Philomel was reinspir'd
With gratitude, that strain'd her little throat;
The primrose hills, in beauty now attir'd,
Re-echo'd back the sweetly plaintive note, [float.
That on the ambient air melodiously did
Near that sequester'd rural scene I stray'd,
Where Avon's waters in soft murmurs glide;
Whose verdant banks, in violets array'd,
O'erhung the surface of the hast'ning tide.
No cloud conspir'd to blot th' ethereal void,
Where in fresh lustre beam'd the ev'ning star,
Where Contemplation ever is employ'd,
And Discord never interpos'd to mar
Her high celestial flight through regions wide and far.

When lo! from the green summit of a hill,
Descending flow an aged Sire appear'd;
At his approach the murm'ring breeze grew still; [heads upreat'd.
And fragrant flow'rs their drooping
Doubt seiz'd my heart; but soon his presence clear'd [smile
My wond'ring mind, when a benignant
Shone in his countenance, wherein appear'd
True sanctity, and wisdom void of guile,
Unruffled by the storms of passions base and vile.

The Sage drew near. I made an awful bow,
Saying, in quest of Peace I hither came:
When from his lips these courteous words did flow;
"Of Solitude the Genius is my name.
"Thy

" Thy wand'ring in theſe haunts are void
of blame, [foes;
Here Innocence and Peace are ſafe from
Here Meditation views the wond'rous
frame
Of that expanſe where endleſs order
grows; [firſt aroſe.
Where heav'nly harmony from chaos

" In honour of the great and ſacred name
Of HIM, from whom all real pleaſures
flow!
To thee I would endeavour to proclaim
The joys that in theſe haunts ſpontaneous
grow;
In theſe lov'd ſhades the ſoul of Man may
know [excels;
The native worth in which ſhe moſt
Here ſhe may find relief from pain and
woe;
Here Virtue free from perſecution dwells,
And ſweet, celeſtial Hope the ills of
Life repels.
The paths of Virtue let me not diſguiſe,
It is replete indeed with toil and pain,
Narrow yet ſafe the way, and rich the
prize
Offer'd by Heav'n; it is eternal gain.
And who would from the glorious toil re-
frain? [throws;
Tho' adverſe Fate around her influence
Yet ſmiling Hope points to the heav'nly
plain
Of Paradiſe, where joy for ever grows,
And all is pure delight and permanent
repoſe.

'Twas near this ſpot, by Avon's winding
ſtream, [to love;
Immortal SHAKSPEARE tun'd the lyre
When to the height of each exalted theme
On Fancy's wings upborne his thoughts
would rove;
'Twas Solitude, and the ſequeſter'd grove
Where his high thoughts their origin had
birth;
The greatneſs of his mind, how far above
The giddy ſcenes of luxury and mirth,
Whoſe pleaſures ne'er could lure his ſoul's
tranſcendant worth.

" Here the fond mother, whoſe illumin'd
eye
Beams with delight and inexpreſſive love
To ſee her child inſpir'd with piety,
And in each op'ning day his mind im-
prove,
Her warmeſt wiſh obtains: the ſolemn
grove, [bower,
The ſilent ſhades, and the ſequeſter'd
In earlieſt youth exalt his thoughts above
This world, and arm him with reſiſtleſs
pow'r [diſtreſsful hour.
'Gainſt Pleaſure's ſecret charm, or Pain's

" In Life's bright morn, the energy of youth,
And love of Solitude, when well em-
ploy'd,
To the neſt paths of Science and of Truth
Form an unerring and perpetual guide;
Unchangeably the ſame, whate'er betide
The traveller in Life's eventful road;
To keep the wav'ring mind exempt from
pride,
And that dire path the ſlaves of vice have
trod; [ſoft abode.
With all th' alluring charms of Pleaſure's

" Thrice happy thoſe, whom early years
inſpire
With precepts of divine Philoſophy;
Whoſe youthful minds induſtriouſly acquire
Inſtruction from their earlieſt infancy;
Supremely bleſt their future days ſhall be,
Mark'd with the deeds of wiſdom, which
will claim
Honour and praiſe from their poſterity,
Who ſhall diſplay the records of their
name, [mortal fame.
And all their virtuous deeds give to im-

" To them each object glows full rich and
gay, [Mind
In which appears the great omniſcient
Incomprehenſible; whoſe works diſplay
A perfect order wide and unconfin'd,
Diffus'd through all Creation, and deſign'd
For various purpoſes to man unknown;
Where Providence, with care for ever kind,
None overlooks, no creature doth diſown,
In all, 'twixt lifeleſs clay and Life's
eternal throne.

" Would'ſt thou improve the pleaſures of
the ſoul,
Go frequently to Nature's varying ſcene,
There meditate and view without controul
Her lovelineſs: there pious YOUNG has
been,
Beneath the beams of Night's reſplendent
queen
The wonders of Omnipotence to trace;
Where deathleſs NEWTON frequently was
ſeen
To calculate the ſtars' etherial race,
And the myſterious laws of all-creative
ſpace.

" For incorporeal pleaſures of the mind
Are free, unchangeable, and void of
gloom;
In their duration no decay we find,
But ſee them flouriſh with unfading
bloom.
Triumphant o'er the terrors of the tomb,
On Seraph's plumes at length with ſpeed
they go; [come,
Borne from this world to that which is to
They quit the dark ignoble ſcenes below,
And gain the ſource from whence all
real pleaſures flow.

" In ages paſt, the good, the great, the
brave
Did viſit frequently the peaceful grove;
To fit the mind to ſtem life's hoſtile wave,
Or tune the ſoul to harmony and love.
There Prophets and Apoſtles did improve
Their hearts in holineſs and ſtrength of
mind;

And

And godlike wiſdom, ſent from Heav'n above,
Diſclos'd important truths that were deſign'd [kind.
For ev'ry future age t' illuminate man-

"Yet fain I would to nobler themes aſpire,
Far greater ſtrains to Solitude I'd ſing;
O could I raiſe them infinitely higher,
I to Meſſiah's name would offerings bring;
Of him the Heavens in loud hoſannas ring,
Yet did he dwell on earth, and oft would go, [King,
From magnetir'd, with Heaven's Almighty
To ſave mankind from everlaſting woe,
And give Death's antient pow'r the laſt avenging blow.

"In Life's laſt ſtage, the ſweets of Solitude
Uninterrupted pleaſures do afford;
No falſe deluſive vices now intrude,
The heart 's no more by flatt'ry over-power'd;
Man's ſhatter'd bark is happily reſtor'd
To reſt from ſcenes where ills in torrents roll [bounteous Lord
Through ſtormy Life. Now Nature's
Is an unfailing ſhelter to the ſoul;
And will in Life's laſt hour the ſting of death controul.

"Re-viſit frequently this verdant plain;
The relaxation from Life's buſy ſtage
Will recreate thy faculties again,
For things that may thy active pow'rs engage:
Whether in ſcenes of war's tumultuous rage,
Or in the ſchool of Science, t' invite
Youth to Inſtruction's ever pleaſing page,
Diſplay her treaſures to the ravith'd ſight,
And fill the tender mind with wonder and delight.

"So ſhalt thou welcome that important day, [ſhall return
When Heav'n's all-powerful mandate
Thy mortal part to moulder with the clay,
Or ſleep untroubled in the ſilent urn.
Thy ſoul, on Hope's triumphant wings upborne,
Gladly ſhall quit her late obſcure abode,
(Wherein oppreſs'd with ills ſhe once did mourn,)
And ſpeed her flight on the celeſtial road,
Where angels guard the way to happineſs and God."

He ſaid no more, but ſtill his meaning eye
Beam'd forth a ray of wiſdom's heav'nly light.
Now Cynthia, in her native majeſty,
From Eaſtern clouds aroſe upon my ſight,
And made the lucid atmoſphere more bright.
The reverend ſage bad me a kind adieu,
That did my warmeſt gratitude excite;
Then diſappear'd. Sleep from my eyes withdrew, [deluſions flew.
And on her wings far hence the fond

His Majeſty's Ship Belliqueux, I. S.
March 30.

Mr. URBAN, *Rochdale, May* 8.

BY inſerting the following addreſs, (written by Joſeph Atkinſon, eſq. M. P. and delivered by Mrs. Creſwell, on her benefit, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, April 2, 1800) you will oblige J. S.

UNKNOWN, unfriended to your ſtage I came, [claim;
Your kind protection and applauſe to
With hope aſpiring, yet controul'd by fear,
I long'd, yet dreaded, to approach you *here*;
With fault'ring voice, and palpitating heart,
And little practis'd in the Drama's art,
I dar'd my feeble efforts to impart.

Till your encouraging, propitious ſmiles,
With ſoft'ring aid that diffidence beguiles,
Chac'd ev'ry doubt, diſpell'd my penſive gloom,
And bade my ſpirits confidence aſſume.
My faults more prone to pardon than to ſee,
You fain would make me what I wiſh to be.
"Thus if I fail, 'tis Nature's fault alone;
Where you applaud, the merit 's all your own."

Can I forget your many favours paſt,
When I behold the ſame protection laſt;
When the ſame bounteous patroniſing aid
(Which your munificence before diſplay'd,)
Now re-appears to honour and befriend me,
And with increaſing kindneſs thus attend me?

Ah, no! while gratitude and truth remain,
The wiſh to pleaſe you o'er my heart ſhall reign;
Amidſt the cares by malady oppreſs'd,
Shall ſmooth my pillow, and reſtore my reſt;
Whene'er I ponder on *this* pleaſing view,
And flatt'ring kindneſs, thus receiv'd from you,
Shall each endeavour of my life prolong,
To guide my actions and inſpire my *ſong*.

The bird thus flutters on the blooming lawn,
And pants impatient for the vernal dawn,
Expands her wings, and tunes her warbling lay,
To hail with gratitude returning day.
Lo! I, enraptur'd at this joyful ſight,
(Where all that 's fair and bountiful unite,)
Shall gladly ſtrive in ſimple notes to riſe,
Cheer'd by the ſunſhine of thoſe blooming eyes;
Prompting each effort of my future days
To *win* your favour and deſerve *your* praiſe.

STANZAS TO MARY.

WHY, when pale Cynthia glides o'er yonder Weſt, [ſtilly dome;
And midnight's hour has hush'd each
Why, when the world is lull'd in peaceful reſt,
Forlorn and hapleſs do *I* quit my home?
Why,

Why, as to Heav'n my ſorrowing eyes I raiſe, [profound:
Do love's ſad murmurs break the ſtill
Ah! or the moon-a- ſighing oft I gaze,
Why trembling *ſtart!*—at ev'ry *ſancied* ſound?

Wrap'd, as I look on yonder manſion dear
Where *Mary's* lull'd in the ſoft balm of ſleep!
Why o'er my cheek does ſorrow's trembling tear [creep?
In ſilent movement trickling ſlowly

With eye propenſive, and with muſeful pace,
Why do I ſteal to yonder lone retreat;
Ah! whilſt my thought's *ſtol. raptures* fondly trace, [beat?
My breaſt why thus with wild emotions

Why, ſ ſt'ring thus my anguiſh, do I ſtray
To ſcenes whoſe gloom her ſmile alone can cheer: [ray;
Now o'er my heart hope ſheds no fleeting
Sweet joys, ye're fled!—for, *Mary* is not here!

How drear—how ſullen is yon terrace grown, [tranſport knew!
Where firſt my breaſt love's fluttering
Yet will I think, tho' ev'ry *hope* is flown,
Fann'd by her ſmile, how ſoft the rapture grew!

Genius of Pity!—ſympathetic maid!
Who ſee'ſt me thus the path of anguiſh tread, [invade,
Wilt *thou* never ſoothe theſe ſorrows that
Nor raiſe from misery affliction's head?

Vain is the ſigh that from my boſom ſteals,
In vain my knee I bend to Pity's ſhrine;
For, ah! too plain my cheerleſs boſom feels, [mine!
It pants for bliſs that—never can be

Hope! Hope! to *thee* a love-lorn ſuppliant ſtoops, [burne to ſave?—
From mel'ry's pang, oh! *where's* the
Hope, with my head, in ſilent anguiſh droops,
And points her *trembling finger*—to the GRAVE!!!

W. F.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A NEW COAT.
Imitated from the French.

TO thee theſe verſes I devote,
My fair, my faſhionable coat;
Silent too long at length I pay
The tribute of a grateful lay.

What mind revived a form like thine!
Whoſe hand atchiev'd the bold deſign!
Doubleſs ſome sage, by magic rules,
Aſſum'd the Taylor's ſhape and tools;
Combin'd thy parts with myſtic twitch,
And mutter'd charms at every ſtitch;
For, ſince my well-clad limbs diſclaim
Thy predeceſſor's time-worn frame [ture,
(Coarſe tegment! mark'd by many a fracOf vile ignoble manufacture),

No more, to ſhun th' inſulting day,
Through lanes obſcure I pick my way;
No more direct my hurried ſallies
Through labyrinths of muddy allies,
In matchleſs intricacy ravel'd,
Regions by glittering beaux untravel'd:
But bold to face th' enquiring ſtare,
Saunter along the ſplendid ſquare;
The tenants of whoſe lofty piles
Receive and give complacent ſmiles.
And ſhould my far obſervant eye
Some friend of former times deſcry,
Who now aſſumes a loftier name,
The protegé of wealth and fame;
My cheeks no guilty bluſhes ſtain,
No fears my faultering tongue enchain;
With free ſalute we join, review
Paſt ſcenes, and former ties renew;
And, arm-in-arm, commence diſcourſes
On women, politics, or horſes.
When Ev'ning's ſullen ſhades confuſe,
Envious, thy gay and varied hues
I ſeek the ſeats of faſhion, bright
With copious artificial light.
Now to the genial board repair,
The board profuſe of ſumptuous fare;
Engage in mock debate, or paſs,
Copious of wine, the jocund glaſs.
Now, blended with a ſhowy throng,
Attend the ſoft Italian ſong;
Now, ſhould a different wiſh prevail,
Weep o'er the well-feigned tragic tale:
Through changeful ſcenes, intent, purſue
The high-ſoul'd chieftain of Peru;
Or mark the ſhade, in action mild
Slow glide before her proſtrate child.
Not unobſerv'd myſelf the while,
Addreſs'd by all in courtly ſtyle;
Pleaſ'd I regard the ſmiling brow,
Th' extended hand, th' obſequious bow.
Proud and elate, my heart beats high,
Keen fires illume my ſparkling eye;
My limbs enlarg'd, new vigour ſhare,
I move untir'd, and tread in air.
From all my former ſelf eſtrang'd:
Voice, manners, language, features, changed.
So when Minerva's hand, of old,
Wav'd o'er the king her wand of gold,
Ulyſſes left his ſemblance baſe,
Reſtor'd at once to youthful grace.
So had the love inſpiring zone,
Worn by the Paphian Queen alone,
Powerful of charms, a moment brac'd,
Her huſband's large unyielding waiſt;
Soon his dark cheeks, with ſmutch o'erſpread,
Had bloom'd with pure and lively red;
Nor Mars, unmov'd of Envy ſeen,
His vigorous tread and lofty mien.
Yet oft, diſpatch'd by angry fate,
Black omens threat my happy ſtate:
In dreams thy ſad decay I mourn,
I ſee thee faded, threadbare, torn.
Too ſure the ſun's malignant ray
Shall ſteal thoſe brilliant tints away;
Foul wrinkles marr each graceful flexture,
And duſt defile thy courtly texture.

Avert

Avert the doom, propitious powers!
Check your swift pace, ye rapid hours!
But why, to present pleasure flow,
Thus image scenes of future woe.
Ere then, perhaps, th' indulgent sage,
Whose care my secret wants engage,
May, conning o'er his schemes abstruse,
Thy fair similitude produce. [then,
Snatch'd by some favouring chance, ere
Far from the prying eyes of men,
Mine it may be (delicious lot!)
To choose a low, unnotic'd cot;
Pace in rude garb some lonely shore,
And dream of towns and crowds no more:
Around tho' future tempests lour,
Let me enjoy the passing hour,
Blest age! Our Sires of earlier birth,
Dull as their kindred clods of earth,
Actions, not dress, were used to scan;
And, by his manners, class'd the man:
Their sons a keener sense possess;
To rank the man, they view his dress.
No need to wait, for, search minute
The tardy growth of flowers or fruit;
They seize a more conspicuous mark,
And judge the sapling by its bark.

LINES,

Occasioned by the last Publication of Cowper's Poems, in 1798, *with some Additions and a Preface by the Rev. Mr.* ——.

IN six-teen years of well-acquir'd fame,
Cowper himself establish'd *Cowper's* name;
On those he lov'd bestow'd the tribute due,
And, N——, gave one fragrant wreath* to you. [worth,
Then no proud preface told the author's
No dedication flatter'd wealth, or birth;
From his pure heart the Muse his pen inspir'd,
As public fame, or private friendship fir'd.
"Now learn the difference 'twixt his" sense "and thine",
As his star rises, N——'s must decline.
When modest Cowper sought the public view,
He unassuming printed †, and withdrew:
Again he comes (no usher knuts before);
Presents his Task ‡, and shuts his study door; [lore.
Quitting his British Muse for Grecian
Majestic Homer § clos'd his active scene,
Yet pleasing trifles chear'd his hours between. [when,
These N—— seiz'd, no matter where or
They 're true fac-similes from Cowper's pen: [eight;
As such we hail'd them; anno ninety-
Turn to the preface, Reader; mark its date.
Its *anti-date*, some sixteen winters past;
Blush, N——, make this vanity thy last,
Or, for thy favour'd flock, with past'ral care, [glare."
Print hymns and sermons in gay "glossy

If Cowper sanction'd, why so long suppress'd? [test?
If not, will truth and candour stand the
O may P. L*. investigate the case, [grace;
And save the name it honours from disWhile Cowper's friends his precious relics guard,
And in his fame insure their own reward.

SONNET TO MR. COWPER,

AUTHOR OF THE TASK, &c.

TO thee, sweet Bard! my votive wreath I bring,
Cull'd from the vernal flow'rs; nor thou refuse
The grateful tribute of a humble Muse;
Unseen, unknown to thee, she still will sing; [strays,
While o'er fair Isis' willow'd banks she
Or, when the morn begins to ting-e yon tow'r, [low'r,
Or even-ing glimmers o'er the silent
To thee her strains of gratitude she pays,
Where oft the magic of thy sacred lay
Hath calm'd my breast; where, oft by pity led, [shed,
At thy sad tale full many a tear I've
While down the vale I guide my pensive way. [here's flow
Hail, heav'n-born Muse! thy tuneful numThe guard of Virtue, and to Vice a foe.

June 2. DE-WILLOWBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Fishguard, Feb.* 6, 1799.

BEING much struck with the simplicity of some Latin lines of Bez, under an emblematica figure of Religion, I have been induced to attempt a translation of them, and a drawing, to serve as a key to the subject, flattering myself it may not be deemed presumption, in a boy of 12 years of age, to beg a vacant corner in one of your learned columns for the first feeble essays of his muse and his pencil. (*See plate II. fig.* 3.) J. FENTON.

WHO art thou, meanly clad, who passest by?
I am RELIGION, sprung of God on high.
Why art thou seen in such a mean disguise?
All perishable riches I despise.
What book is that which in thy hand I see?
My Father's sacred laws, revered by me.
Why is thy naked breast expos'd to sight?
This shews that Candour is my chief delight.
Why is thy arm upon the Cross reclin'd?
The Cross alone is rest unto my mind.
What are those spreading Wings which strike my eye?
To teach weak man above the stars to fly.
Why is that radiant Glory round thee? tell—
With that the mental darkness I dispel.
What signifies yon bridle? To controul
The raging passions of the human soul.
Why is grim Death trod under foot by thee?
Behold the Conqueror of Death in me!

* Vol. I. p. 351. † 1782.
‡ 1785. § 1792.

* Pursuits of Literature.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 9. A letter from Lord Keith, dated Leghorn roads, April 1, contains an account of a Spanish brig, of 14 guns, and 44 men; with 22 other Spanish, French, and Genoese veſſels, captured, beſides 1 deſtroyed; together with 5 Engliſh, and 6 veſſels of our allies, recaptured.—Another letter from his Lordſhip, dated the 9th, refers to the following letter of Captain Cockburne:

My Lord, *Minerva, at Sea, March 8.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured this morning Le Furet French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 80 men, belonging to Nantz, out 17 days; had only taken the Alert, of North Yarmouth, which we have retaken.

I am, &c. GEO. COCKBURNE.

A third letter, of the ſame date, refers to a letter from Capt. R. D Oliver, of the Mermaid; who, in deſcribing the action fought by the Petterel, ſays, "It is impoſſible for me to expreſs, in terms ſtrong enough, the gallant conduct of Capt. Auſten, his officers, and ſhip's company, on this occaſion, in a conteſt againſt ſo ſuperior a force."—"The Mermaid was ſo far to leeward as to be able to afford but little aſſiſtance, until the brig was completely beaten."—The particulars will be found in the following letter:

Sir, *Petterell, at Sea, March 22.*

I have to inform you, that the veſſels, with which you ſaw me engaged yeſterday near Cape Commonne, were, a ſhip, brig, and xebecque, belonging to the French Republick; two of which, the ſhip and xebecque, I drove on-ſhore, and, after a running action of about an hour and a half, during which we were not more than a cable's length from the ſhore, and frequently not half that diſtance, the third ſtruck her colours. On taking poſſeſſion, found her to be La Ligurienne French brig of war, mounting 14 ſix-pounders and two 36-pounder howitzers, all braſs, commanded by Citizen Francis Auguſte Pelabon, Lieut. de Vaiſſeau, and had on-board, at the commencement of the action, 104 men. Though, from the ſpirited conduct and alacrity of Lieut. Packer, Mr. Thompſon the maſter, and Mr. Hill the purſer (who very handſomely volunteered his ſervices on the main-neck), joined to the gallantry and determined courage of the reſt of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſhoop under my command, I was happily enabled to bring the conteſt to a favourable iſſue; yet I could not but feel the want, and regret the abſence, of my firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Glover, the gunner, and 30 men, who were, at the time, away in prizes. I have a lively pleaſure in adding, that this ſervice has been performed without a man hurt on our part, and with no other damage to the ſhip than four of our carronades diſmounted, and a few ſhots through the ſails. La Ligurienne is a very fine veſſel of the kind, well equipped with ſtores of all ſorts, in excellent repair, and not two years old; is built on a peculiar plan, being faſtened throughout with ſcrew-bolts, ſo as to be taken to pieces, and ſet up again with eaſe; and is ſaid to have been intended to follow Bonaparte to Egypt. I learn from the priſoners, that the ſhip is called Le Cerf, mounting 14 ſix-pounders, and the xebecque, Le Joliet, mounting ſix 6-pounders; that they had ſailed, in company with a convoy (two of which I captured in the forenoon), that morning from Cette for Marſeilles. I incloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to aſcertain it.

I am, &c. F. W. AUSTEN.

Return of killed and wounded.

Petterell: none killed or wounded.—La Ligurienne: the Captain, and 1 ſeaman, killed; 1 garde marine, and 1 ſeaman, wounded.

A letter from Admiral Dickſon, from the North Sea, dated May 7, refers to the following letter:

Hired lugger Lady Ann, Yarmouth roads, May 6.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in purſuance of orders I received from A. Dickſon, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Veteran, I proceeded off Flushing, and explored that anchorage in the lugger under my command; and having done ſo, and ſeeing nothing in the road, on returning to join the ſquadron yeſterday off Goree, I fell-in with Les Huit Freres French lugger privateer, mounting 14 long carriage guns (9 of which he hove overboard); when, after a cloſe action of 1 hour and 35 minutes, the ſtruck, cloſe to the batteries along ſhore, Weſt Capel S. S. W. two miles. I attribute the long continuance of the action to the unfitneſs of the guns of the lugger; however, during that period, I was very ably ſeconded by the profeſſional ſkill of Mr. David Banks, maſter, and by the bravery of the crew of the Lady Ann. It gave me very great pleaſure in making this capture; and particularly, as it was the means of liberating from captivity 15 ſubjects of his Majeſty, who had been captured by that veſſel. Upon taking poſſeſſion of Les Huit Freres, I found her ſo much ſhattered, that I was obliged to ſee her into port, and to get rid of ſo many priſoners, as well as to repair our own damages. J. WRIGHT.

Copy of a letter from Captain Wolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea, April 30.

Sir, I have to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' information, that on the 1ſt of this month, having been driven from off the bar of Oporto by bad weather, we fell-in

in with and captured the French cutter privateer the General Bernadotte, of 14 guns, and 57 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, but from Vigo. T. WOLLEY.

Admiralty-office, May 10. Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediteranean, dated onboard the Minotaur, off Genoa, April 18.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the Guillaume Tell, having attempted to escape from Malta on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but, as I have not yet received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loss which has been sustained, I must take another opportunity of communicating them. I understand, however, that the enemy was completely dismasted before she struck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about 40 men each.

Admiralty-office, May 10. Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated April 21, mention several important advantages gained by the Austrians in the vicinity of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks the fire of the English ships was employed with considerable effect.—The messenger reports that he saw an English ship towing a captured Dutch ship of the line (with a frigate or sloop) into Yarmouth roads.

Downing-street, May 10. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning from the Hon. Wm. Wyndham, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, by Lord Grenville.

Florence, April 19.

The latest news arrived this morning from the vicinity of Genoa states, that Massena, having been beat a second time at Voltri, on the 18th instant was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army, within the walls of Genoa; and that all the strong posts and forts without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of General Melas and Admiral Lord Keith.

Admiralty-office, May 17. Extract of a letter from Capt. Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 30.

I beg you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 27th inst. I captured the brig Le Vainqueur letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, mounting only 4, from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo, with a mixed cargo of merchandize. I have the farther satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that yesterday, at day-light, I had the good fortune to fall-in with the following privateers: Le Brave, of 36 guns; Le Guepe, of 18 guns; Le Hardi, of 18 guns; and Le Dunde, of 16 guns. As soon as they discovered me to be an English man of war, they dispersed in different directions: I gave chace to the Brave, being the largest; and, in crossing upon opposite tacks, I gave her a broadside, which, I have reason to believe, did her considerable damage in her hull; finding she very much outsailed us by the wind, which she still continued to keep, there being no chance of coming up with her, I bore up, and gave chace to one of those to leeward, which I captured: she proved to be Le Hardi, of 18 guns, and 194 men; a very fine new ship, just off the stocks. I have also sent in, for adjudication, a very valuable ship, from Batavia, bound to Hamburgh, with the Governor of Batavia on-board.

Downing-street, May 19. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial Royal and allied armies, by Lord Grenville.

Riedlingen, on the Danube, Tuesday, May 6.

My Lord, the army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d instant, and arrived at Engen in the course of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zollhaus), and those of the Generals Ginlay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenburg, and join the main army. On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had, till then, occupied the N. E. part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the Eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open. On the 3d, in the morning, this force, united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the 1st inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon, and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The Prince having

ving been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of Gen. Kray's army was uncovered. In this ſituation of things, and before the Archduke had effected his junction, Gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by Gen. Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell, at the ſame time, upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners, and 3 pieces of cannon. His Royal Highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has on this occaſion merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment, the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that Gen. Kray would, in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break. The army arrived at Leiptlingen at 9 in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till 3 in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, at 9 in the evening. The Archduke covered the march; in the courſe of which his Royal Highneſs was joined by Gen. Ginlay with the corps from Fribourg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with Gen. Ginlay, Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy. In the afternoon of yeſterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt Gen. Kray had ſtill between 30 and 40,000 men detached on different points, Gen. Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force; but, owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion; and at ſun-ſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is every reaſon to believe, that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day, is founded, not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous, but unſucceſsful, attacks made by the French infantry under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry. Unleſs Gen. Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will, probably, take a poſition this afternoon, or to-morrow, behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen. Your Lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France; nor, indeed, can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their government the flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but, the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the Generals, has, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I am, &c. W. WICKHAM.

My Lord, *Ulm, May* 8.

On the 6th inſtant the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube, without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs, in the battle of the 5th, appears to have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with Lieut.-Gen. Kienmayer. The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with Gen. Kray will be effected either to-morrow, or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march. The firſt diviſion, conſiſting of 6000 men, had joined the main army in time to render very eſſential ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th. The Swiſs regiment of Roverea, in his Majeſty's ſervice, under the command of Col. de Watteville, has formed a part of the Archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct: I am ſorry to add, that it has ſuffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or ſeverely wounded. Few priſoners have been made on either ſide; but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

away. No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon, in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach. The Archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took 3 pieces from the enemy at the time when his Royal Highness formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen. W. WICKHAM.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majesty's ship Endymion, giving an account of his having captured two Spanish lugger privateers, a French ship letter of marque, and a French ship privateer.—He likewise mentions his having fallen in with a Portuguese Brazil ship, which had been abandoned; and which was towed into Gibraltar by his Majesty's ship Champion.

Admiralty-office, May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French brig corvette Dragon, of 10 guns, pierced for 14, and 72 men, by his Majesty's ship Cambrian, Capt. Legge, in company with the Fisgard.

Downing-street, May 27. The following dispatches have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial Royal and Allied Armies, and from Lieut.-Colonel Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-Quarters, Memmingen, May 10.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the army marched, in the course of the night of the 6th, to Langen Enslingen. The enemy sent only a detachment, to observe the movement of the Austrians on the left of the Danube, and marched, with the main body of his army, in a direction which gave Gen. Kray an apprehension for his communication with Lieut.-Gen. Prince Reuss in the Voralberg; to preserve which, he hastened by a forced march, re-crossing the Danube at Riedlingen to Biberach; which place he reached in the afternoon of the 8th. The army took a position behind the Riss. The enemy, however, still had the advance, and already occupied Waldsee. On the 9th, the Austrian advanced posts in front of the Riss were vigorously attacked, and driven in. Gen. Kray, wishing to avoid engaging in a general affair, fell back at night to Ochsenhausen. Every report of the enemy stated, that he was still marching by his right. This morning the army crossed the Iller in two columns at Illerdissen; and, near this place the troops had scarcely reached their ground, when the enemy began a fresh attack on the left; at the same time a report was received, that a strong column was on its march to Kempton. Every thing announced, on the part of the enemy, the intention of an attack. Gen. Kray, therefore, had determined to proceed to Ulm, where he will be joined by the corps of Gen. Stanai, consisting of ten battalions, and a large proportion of cavalry, besides the second division of the Bavarians. The affair of this day, in which the Bavarians distinguished themselves much to the satisfaction of Gen. Kray, terminated in one of advanced posts. H. CLINTON.

My Lord, *Donauwerth, May* 13.

I have much satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship the inclosed extract from the general orders issued by the Commander in Chief of the Imperial army on the 11th inst. bearing the most honourable testimony to the conduct of the first division of the Bavarian troops in the service of his Majesty, commanded by Col. Baron de Wreede, acting as Brigadier-General. Too much cannot be said in praise of the exertions that have been made on this occasion by their Serene Highnesses the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Wirtemberg, to put the subsidiary troops in a situation to take the field, to hasten their march towards the Austrian army, and, in every respect, to fulfil and make good the engagements they had severally contracted with his Majesty. W. WICKHAM.

Extract from the General Orders of the Imperial and Royal Army in Germany.

The Bavarian troops distinguished themselves so much by their bravery and their steadiness in the action of yesterday, that I feel myself bound to give this public assurance to their commander, Col. Baron de Wreede, as well as to the officers and the whole corps, not only that I am entirely satisfied with their conduct, but that I owe them my very best thanks, which I beg them to accept.

My Lord, *Donauwerth, May* 13.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Kray, having been attacked on the 11th instant, on his march from Memmingen to Ulm, had repulsed the enemy, and driven him beyond Memmingen; where, in consequence of this success, he left a considerable corps under Gen. Merfelde, who is charged to keep open the communication with Prince Reuss in the Voralberg. The main army retired to Ulm, where it has effected its junction with the second division of the Bavarian subsidiary army, and with Gen. Starray.

I am, &c. W. WICKHAM.

Admiralty office, May 27. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, April 10.

I am happy to acquaint you, for their Lordships'

Lordſhips' information, that, ſince I cloſed my letter of March 28, five of the enemy's ſmall privateers have been taken. The Penſée, of 4 guns, and 65 men, and the Sapajon, of 6 guns, and 48 men, by the Sans Pareil; the Renard, of 3 guns, and 25 men, and Conſolateur, of 1 gun, and 36 men, by the Surinam; and the Perſeverance, of 16 guns, and 87 men, by the Unité; the laſt of which threw her guns overboard during the chace.

Admiralty-office, May 31. Extracts of letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 3d and 9th of May.

On the 29th ult. Gen. D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all ſides of Genoa, and requeſted co-operation, and that we might ſettle the plan. At 3 A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of Gen. D'Ott, by ſignal from St. Pierre D'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Chriſtino, by Gen. Gottesheim, who preſſed the enemy up to the walls near the ſhore, under cover of the fire of the Phœnix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoire tender, launches and boats of the ſquadron. The affair continued until night, when the Auſtrians retired, being unable to diſlodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, ſituated on a hill two miles from the ſea. Gen. D'Ott was moſt ſucceſsful in ſeizing Dui Fratelli by eſcalade, and blocking up Diamonti: on the ſide of St. Martino the French durſt not follow the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the well-directed fire of the ſquadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell amongſt the ſhips. The French, however, on the ſame evening, attacked and re-poſſeſſed themſelves of all their former poſts. It is reported they loſt many men, as far as 1500. On the 2d the enemy made a deſperate ſortie on Lieut.-Gen. D'Ott's centre, at Seſtri. They kept advancing, in column, to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they loſt 1200 men, of whom 20 officers, and 280 privates, are priſoners. On the 4th I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Eſpirito, and had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs on the 2d at Louano. He ſays, that he was much indebted to the fire of the Phaeton, and to the good management of Capt. Morris. On the 7th, two mortar-boats, and two gun-boats, arrived from Naples. The ſame day I heard from General Melas, that the French had burnt their magazines at Alaſſio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Captain Morris had ſeized 20 corn-veſſels, and a depot of arms; and galled the enemy's rear through ſeveral miles of their retreat. Two of Maſſena's Staff were taken in a ſmall boat near Albaugna, in attempting to eſcape from Genoa.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Minotaur, off Genoa, May 10.

Sir, I have the honour of incloſing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour laſt night, from his Excellency Gen. Melas, which will convey to their Lordſhips the moſt ſatisfactory accounts of the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoeſe territory. KEITH.

Head-Quarters, Oneglia, May 8.

My Lord, we have been very ſucceſsful yeſterday. The right wing of the army, commanded by Gen. Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Muchio delle Pietre, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at nine in the morning victory had declared in his favour. The General of Diviſion Gravier, with a great number of officers, and 1500 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, were made priſoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have purſued him beyond Port Maurice. 15 pieces of cannon, of different ſizes, have been taken from him along the coaſts. Our loſs has not been conſiderable; but I regret the loſs of Major-Gen. Brentano, mortally wounded, and Major Caſate killed. The corps of Gen. Elſnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo; and Gen. Gourroup marches with his Flying Corps to Colla Ardente, and his vanguard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patroles, who are in the purſuit of the enemy, to make my final diſpoſitions.

I am, &c. MELAS.

Downing ſtreet, May 31. The following diſpatches were this morning received from Thomas Jackſon, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Turin, May* 10.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that the intelligence which has arrived here of the farther operations of the Auſtrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important. Two days ago advice was received of a ſucceſsful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th; which important poſt was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Broglio, with the loſs of four pieces of cannon. This affair was only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the reſt of the army, in all the intermediate poſitions down to the ſea-ſhore: the reſult of theſe attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the poſitions of St. Eſprit, and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice. In the official relation of

of these affairs, which has been published here, it is said, that the British vessels, which pursued the enemy on the coast, contributed greatly to accelerate their flight. Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the head-quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of 1500 prisoners, 40 officers, and the General of Division Gravier, and 15 pieces of cannon. The Austrian General Brentano is said to be mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated; and the French are represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese officers and troops, who have much distinguished themselves. The French have another position at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not supposed they can maintain; and it is not doubted, that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days. We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona; these places still hold out.

THO. JACKSON.

My Lord, *Turin, May* 12.

It is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your Lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa, and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of Gen. Knesevich. Gen. Kaim, the Commander in Chief here, has this moment sent intelligence to the government of this joyful event.

(Signed) T. JACKSON.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, June, 1800.

THE impenetrable and irresistible decrees of Fate have, in a remarkable manner, precipitated the events, and, in great probability, the termination, of the campaign. The aspect of affairs on the continent, when we last took a review of them, our readers will recollect, was such as by no means encouraged very sanguine hopes, or justified any promise of brighter scenes. A most rapid succession of advantages on the part of the French in

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY

have terminated, if we may credit the Paris journals, in the total overthrow of our Austrian allies.

Reverting to our last RETROSPECT, the reader will find, that Bonaparte was then at Aosta, in Piedmont, with the army of reserve; and that the Imperial Chief Melas, having left Gen. Ott to continue the blockade of Massena's army in Genoa, had penetrated to Nice (which he took on the 11th of May), driving before him the division under Suchet, whom he forced to pass the Var into the French territory.

Subsequent circumstances seem to shew, that, while Gen. Melas was thus employed on the banks of the Var (if not in total ignorance, at least under a very gross misapprehension, of the real strength, advanced progress, plan of operations, and line of march, of the French army of reserve), the Chief Consul was pursuing his career with astonishing rapidity, and wholly uninterrupted. His first division, under General Lannes, left Lausanne on the 13th of May, crossed the Great Mount St. Bernard, and reached Aosta in the morning of the 16th, being a march of more than 80 miles, and a considerable part of it across the Alps. On the 19th, the French took the town of Bardo, and penetrated to Ivrea.

By this time Gen. Melas had received intelligence of the march (but evidently not of the number) of the enemy. Leaving, then, what he considered a sufficient force to keep Suchet in check on the Var, he quitted Nice May 18th; but did not reach Turin till the 24th, being six days in performing a journey of the most urgent necessity; of which necessity, if he had been properly aware, he might easily have accomplished it in two; but it would appear, that he thus leisurely travelled, in the full confidence that the army of reserve did not exceed 8000 men, and that its object was, either to penetrate, by the readiest line of march, to Genoa, or to endeavour to relieve that place by making a diversion in the vicinity of Turin. Unfortunate error! An attack, indeed, was made, on Gen. Haddick's division, by the republican General Lannes, on the 25th, at Chiavasso, within 15 miles of Turin, which seemed designed to precede the attack of the latter city: it was, however, a mere feint, intended to cover the march of the main body of the Consular army of reserve by Ivrea and Vercelli, across the Sessia to Novarra, and thence over the Tesino to Milan; for, as soon as the main body had reached the Tesino, Gen. Lannes followed them. It was not till this moment that, by the statement of some French prisoners taken in the action of Chiavasso, the Imperial Commander in Chief was undeceived; and he had now the mortification of seeing (without the power of preventing) the enemy executing, unresisted, the unexpected plan of penetrating into the Milanese. He now dispatched letters to the different Commandants in the Milanese and Lower Lombardy, stating, that his magazines at Asti Turin, and Alessandria, were exhausted, and desiring them to send him immediate supplies; to remove the magazines of Lodi, Milan, Pavia, and Cremona, to Alessandria; and, above all things, to

prevent the French from croſſing the Po, whereby they might cut off the communication between Placentia and Aleſſandria. Theſe letters (dated the 5th of June) were intercepted by the enemy; but, in fact, ſo rapid had been the progreſs of Bonaparte, that, while Gen. Melas was writing them, the very magazines which he therein declared to be indiſpenſable for the ſubſiſtence of his forces had actually fallen into the poſſeſſion of the enemy. On the 2d, Bonaparte entered the city of Milan with an army of 45,000 men, where he proclaimed his intention of reſtoring the Ciſalpine Republic, with the free exerciſe of the Catholic religion, and appointed a proviſional government. Being here joined by General Moncey, from Switzerland, with 20,000 men, the Chief Conſul puſhed his army forward, under the command of Berthier; who ſucceſſively became maſter of Pavia*, Lodi, Cremona, Orſi-Novi, Breſcia, Placentia, and Stradella; at which latter place, on the 8th, he collected his forces.

We muſt now withdraw our readers' attention, for a-while, to the

GENOESE,

and the line of coaſt as far as Nice.

When Melas had, as before related, driven Suchet through the county of Nice, and acroſs the Var, the garriſon of Savona (which had been blockaded from the moment when Maſſena was forced to retreat into Genoa), preſſed by famine, and deſpairing of relief, ſurrendered on the 15th of May. But, ſeven days after Melas had left Nice for Turin, Suchet recroſſed the Var; on the 29th regained poſſeſſion of Nice; and afterwards recovered the Col di Tende, with all the Weſtern border of Genoa, as far as Albenga.

On the 2d of June, Melas, having found his miſtake reſpecting the numbers and deſigns of the French, wrote preſſing inſtructions to Gen. Ott, to raiſe the ſiege of Genoa, and march immediately, with his whole force, to defend the paſſage of the Po. By a ſingular coincidence, at the moment of receiving theſe orders to raiſe the ſiege, Gen. Ott alſo had a propoſal brought him from Maſſena to negotiate a capitulation. He judged it proper, therefore, to wait and accept the ſurrender of this fortreſs, which took place on the 5th, but on terms abundantly advantageous to the garriſon, the troops of which were not made priſoners of war; but left at full liberty, with their arms, cannon, baggage, &c. to join Suchet, and recommence hoſtile operations, the officers only being reſtricted from ſerving until exchanged.

Judging from what has followed, we think it had been much more adviſable for Gen. Ott to have raiſed the ſiege, according to his inſtructions, and marched to the Po; for, he received the letter of the Commander in Chief on the 2d; it was not till the 7th that the French effected the paſſage of the Po; and we obſerve, that they ſucceeded at laſt with difficulty, though oppoſed by but a ſmall number of troops. In probability, therefore, had Gen. Ott marched to the Po, inſtead of waiting for Maſſena's ſurrender, he might have prevented the enemy's paſſing that river; ſome of the Auſtrian magazines might, perhaps, have been ſaved, and Gen. Melas obtained time to arrange ſome plan of defence. As it is, however, the conſequences to our allies have been diſaſtrous in the extreme.

General Ott, after a forced march of three days, reached Voghera on the 8th, with 15,000 men, and was joined by about 5000, who, having been ſtationed by Melas to defend the Po, were driven back by the French when they had paſſed that river. Early on the 9th, General Ott advanced to Caſteggio*, where he poſted his troops. The French army, as we have before ſeen, was in the poſition of Stradella, having its advanced guard at Broni. About noon, this advanced guard, under the orders of Berthier, but led on by Lanner, quitted Broni, attacked General Ott in his poſition of Caſteggio, and, after a long and obſtinate battle, during which the village was taken and retaken ſeveral times, victory declared in favour of the French, who took 6000 priſoners, and five pieces of cannon, killed or wounded 3000 men, and drove the Auſtrians back to Voghera. General Ott, it would appear, afterwards fell back upon Tortona, purpoſing to retreat to Aleſſandria. General Melas, hearing of theſe reverſes, now quitted Turin, leaving 2000 men in the citadel, and, collecting what force he could from Coni and Genoa, marched to Aleſſandria, where he formed a junction with General Ott.

Thus far the French accounts are official; but if we may credit three telegraphic bulletins of the 21ſt, the Chief Conſul, who, hearing of the defeat at Caſteggio, had come poſt from Milan, on the 18th came up with the imperial armies at Marengo †, between Tortona and Aleſſandria, and gained a complete and deciſive victory, killing or wounding 6000 men, and taking 8000 priſoners, with 40 pieces of cannon. Theſe unofficial accounts further ſtate, that, in conſequence of this total rout of his army, and ſubverſion of all his plans of ope-

rations,

* In this magazine alone, he found 300 pieces of cannon on carriages, 10,000 new muſquets, 5000 coats, 2000 barrels of powder, and 1,000,000 of cartridges.

* A ſmall village about half way between Voghera and the Po.

† Another ſmall village, three miles eaſt of Aleſſandria, and about a mile and half eaſt of the Bormida.

rations, the Austrian chief was negotiating with Bonaparte for the surrender of Genoa and all the strong places in Lombardy and Piedmont; and that the Chief Consul had granted an armistice of ten days, to await the determination of the court of Vienna respecting the overtures of Peace.

The Imperial army of

SUABIA,

under the command of Marshal Kray, still remains on the defensive, protected by the almost impregnable fortress of Ulm. All the efforts of Moreau appear directed to the grand object of forcing, or deluding, the Austrian General from this position. His right wing, under Lecourbe, took possession of Augsburg on the 28th of May, and, on the following day, pushed parties as far as the Iser *. His left wing, under St. Cyr, is stationed before Ulm, and his centre opposite Gunsburg. After the fate of Italy has been so far decided, there hardly seems room to hope that affairs in Suabia can long remain undetermined. Bonaparte will, probably, unless terms of peace should first arrive, march by the Tyrol, join Moreau, and once more force his way to the walls of Vienna.

Hostilities, we are sorry to say, have recommenced in

EGYPT,

attended with most dreadful effects. Upon some intelligence reaching Gen. Kleber, tending to make it doubtful whether the court of London would confirm the convention† by which the safe departure of the French troops from Egypt had been stipulated, unexpectedly attacked the Grand Vizier's army on the 17th of March, while it was about to enter Grand Cairo in solemn form, and 10,000 Turks are stated to have fallen in the action. Being afterwards reinforced, however, the Turks returned to Cairo, and massacred some thousands of the French, including, as is said, many of their Sçavans and members of the National Institute. The news of these transactions arrived at the beginning of this month; since which, however, no statements have been received, that could throw any light on the subject, or lead us to a knowledge of the subsequent measures, either of the Ottomans, or of the French.

British squadrons, under the conduct of Sir John Borlase Warren and Sir Edward Pellew, have been dispatched to the coast of

FRANCE;

and their exertions at Quiberon, Morbihan, and the neighbouring borders, have been attended with most complete success. Great numbers of brigs, sloops, gun-vessels, and victualling craft, have been captured, burnt, and run on shore; and some magazines have been blown up. These operations are highly distressing to the enemy, as they cut off the necessary supplies from the combined fleets in Brest harbour.

* Since this was written, Augsburgh has been relinquished. † See p. 574.

East India News.

Tippoo's palace, at *Seringapatam*, is described to be one of the most magnificent buildings in India. The Durbar is open in front, like a Veranda, about 40 feet in breadth, and 70 in length, supported by a great number of pillars. The inside of all the apartments is painted and gilt; some green and gold, some red and gold, and others white and gold, in the manner of the Boglipore furniture; the rooms furnished with silk carpets, paintings, and glass of all sorts, exhibiting, altogether, more the appearance of an opera scene, than any thing else it can be compared to. The paintings and mouldings are taken the greatest care of, the walls being all hung with cloth, to preserve them from the weather; and the pillars, which are very superb, are inclosed with quilted cases for the same purpose. No other buildings, except the palace, are worthy notice, the houses being mean, and ill-constructed. The gardens of the palace are in the highest order, and laid out with great taste, and supplied with a variety of fruit-trees.

Extract of a letter from an officer in India.

"If Tippoo had employed his powers with the military skill which he was supposed to possess, he might, without hazarding an engagement, by desultory skirmishes, distant cannonades, and other hostile movements, have so harrassed our infantry, and weakened our cavalry, that a great part of our baggage, stores, and ammunition, would probably have fallen into his hands, and the army have been greatly impeded in its march to the place of its destination. Moreover, as the rainy season was approaching, there is reason to believe, that, had the Sultan employed the force he possessed with equal judgment and activity, the immediate object of the campaign would have been defeated. It had, indeed, been for some time reported, that Tippoo was become subject to fits of mental derangement; and the whole of his conduct seems to justify that opinion. He had dismissed all his faithful friends, that had served him long and well, from his councils; and had called into his service men of little experience or capacity, who won his favour by flattering his caprices, and practising an unresisting submission to his will. The former had always discouraged their master's disposition to connect himself with France, as pregnant with the mischief it has since produced; while the latter promoted it for no other reason but because it flattered his hopes of gratifying his resentment against the British power in India. The importance of the fall of Seringapatam to the power and commerce of Great Britain,

Britain, is not within the reach of ordinary calculation. From every appearance of its improving ſtate, the cultivation of the country, the number of its inhabitants, and the advancing progreſs of its military eſtabliſhment, that capital would, in a ſhort time, have been impregnable; and the power of Tippoo Saib would have been at leaſt equal to the combined ſtrength of the European ſettlements in India. The Engliſh army, on its approach to Seringapatam, ſuffered very little inconvenience from the Sultan's having deſtroyed the villages, and laid waſte the country in its front; nor from the attempts that had been made to poiſon the water in the tanks; becauſe, contrary to Tippoo's expectation, we had, by a deviation to the left, gained a flouriſhing and highly cultivated country, and got poſſeſſion of the fort of Soocilly, which was full of cattle, grain, and forage. Even to the very vicinity of Seringapatam, Gen. Harris had the choice of his route; ſo that he was enabled to ſet down before it with all his reſources for the ſiege undiminiſhed. The evil moſt to be dreaded was famine. The whole of our draft and carriage bullocks died, and rice had riſen to three rupees the pound on the day when the city was ſtormed; ſo that, if we had not ſucceeded in our attempt, the conſequence would have been fatal to the army; and that we were not repulſed, was owing to the incomparable conduct and intrepidity of the troops, as well as to the judicious means employed to ſupport and protect their extraordinary efforts. It may be proper to remark, that, notwithſtanding the errors committed by the Sultan in defence of the place, nothing leſs than the vaſt combined army in our ſervice could have crowned the enterpriſe with ſucceſs. The hour of attack was fortunate, as numbers of the enemy, and even the Sultan himſelf, had gone to take refreſhment. On hearing the alarm, he haſtened back; when, finding that the grenadiers had entered the breach, and ſeeing his people falling all around him, he made for a ſally port; where, amidſt a crowd of fugitives, he was overtaken, and ſlain. It is not yet known by whoſe hand this tyrant of the Eaſt was laid low; and it is ſuppoſed that the jewels, which he always wore about his perſon, and which were now become the ſpoil of the fortunate ſoldier, whoever he might be, are too precious to be haſtily acknowledged. It was ſaid that he conſtantly wore a ruby ring, which was eſteemed by him as the moſt valuable in his treaſury; his turban alſo was always adorned with a jewel of great value; and a pearl roſary was a continual ornament of his perſon. The pearls of which it conſiſted were of uncommon ſize and beauty. They had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dreſs. Neither of theſe precious articles have appeared ſince the Sultan's death. His body was found late in the evening, beneath a heap of others, brought together in one promiſcuous ſlaughter. He had been ſhot in the temples, and was otherwiſe wounded, as it appeared, with a bayonet. The rooted and barbarous antipathy which this tyrant manifeſted againſt European priſoners of all ranks in a former war, ſeems to have accompanied him to the laſt. Above 20 unhappy ſtragglers from our army had fallen into his hands in the courſe of our march, whom he ordered to be put to death; and among them a little drummer-boy of the Scotch brigade. Even his ſmall motley band of French auxiliaries execrate his memory as a moſt cruel tyrant, and repreſent, with bitter imprecations, the ignominy and hardſhips to which he ſubjected them. The carnage on this occaſion was much leſs than might have been expected, in a large city entered by ſtorm, and filled with people, whoſe oppoſition was continued in the ſtreets, and from the houſes. By the efforts of the General and others, the effuſion of human blood was ſoon reſtrained; nor, in the courſe of that plunder which the laws of war allow in certain caſes, was any defenceleſs inhabitant killed, nor any woman treated with wanton brutality. The plunder of the town was very great; and many of the ſoldiers, both Native and European, poſſeſſed themſelves of very precious effects, in gold and jewels. Conſiderable fortunes are ſuppoſed to have been made by perſons of higher rank in the way of purchaſe. The houſes of the chief Sirdars, as well as of the merchants and ſhroffs, were completely pillaged; while the women, alarmed for their perſonal ſafety, emptied their coffers, and brought forth whatever jewels they poſſeſſed. Fortunately, however, for the army in general, the palace was ſecured. The quantity of money yet diſcovered, though great in itſelf, is by no means equal to what might have been expected from the known extent of Tippoo's revenues and expenditure. Many lacks of ſpecie, it is ſuppoſed, are not yet found; and it is equally probable that they never will be recovered."

CONVENTION FOR EVACUATING EGYPT.

Kleber, General in Chief of the Army of Egypt, to the Executive Directory of the French Republick.

Camp of Salachich, Jan. 30.

I have ſigned, Citizens Directors, the treaty relative to the evacuation of Egypt, and I ſend you a copy of it. That which bears the ſignature of the Grand Vizier cannot reach this place for a few days, the exchange of ſignatures being to take place at El-Ariſch. I have given you an account, in my former diſpatches, of the ſituation in which this army was placed. I have informed you alſo of the negotiations which

Gen.

Gen. Bonaparte had commenced with the Grand Vizier, and which I have continued. Though at that time I had little dependance on the ſucceſs of theſe negotiations, I hoped that they would ſo far retard the march, and relax the preparations of the Grand Vizier, as to give you time to ſend me aſſiſtance, in men and in arms; or, at leaſt, orders reſpecting the diſagreeable circumſtances in which I was placed. I founded this hope of aſſiſtance upon my knowledge that the French and Spaniſh fleets were united at Toulon, and only wanted a favourable wind for ſailing. They did, indeed, ſail; but it was only to repaſs the Straits, and to return to Breſt. This news was moſt diſtreſſing to the army; which learned, at the ſame time, our reverſes in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendee, without its appearing that any proper meaſure had been taken to arreſt the courſe of the misfortunes which threatened even the exiſtence of the republic. Meanwhile the Vizier advanced from Damaſcus. On another quarter, about the middle of October, a fleet appeared before Damietta. It diſembarked about 4000 Janiſſaries, who were to be followed by an equal number; but time was not left for their arrival. The firſt were attacked, and completely defeated, in leſs than half an hour. The carnage was terrible; more than 800 of them were made priſoners. This event did not render the negotiations more eaſy. The Vizier manifeſted the ſame intentions, and did not ſuſpend his march any longer than was neceſſary for forming his eſtabliſhments, and procuring the means of tranſporting his troops. His army was then eſtimated at 60,000 men; but other Pachas were following him, and were recruiting his army with new troops, from all parts of Aſia, as far as Mount Caucaſus. The van of this army ſoon arrived at Jaffa. Commodore Sir Sidney Smith wrote to me about this time; that is to ſay, ſome days before the debarkation of Damietta; and, as I knew all the influence which he had over the Vizier, I thought it my duty, not only to anſwer him, but even to propoſe to him, as a place for holding conferences, the ſhip which he commanded. I was equally repugnant to receiving in Egypt Engliſh or Turkiſh plenipotentiaries, or to ſending mine to the camp of the latter. My propoſition was accepted, and then the negotiations aſſumed a more ſettled aſpect. All this, however, did not ſtop the Ottoman army, which the Grand Vizier conducted towards Gaza. During all this time the war continued in Upper Egypt, and the Beys, hitherto diſperſed, thought of joining themſelves to Mourad, who conſtantly purſued, and conſtantly defeated, alluring to his cauſe the Arabs; and the inhabitants of the province of Benniſſoeuf continued to keep ſome troops together, and to give diſturbance. The plague alſo threatened us with its ravages, and already was weekly depriving us of ſeveral men at Alexandria, and other places. On Dec. 21, Gen. Deſſaix and Citizen Pouſſielgue, whom I had appointed plenipotentiaries, opened the conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, on-board the Tigre, to whom the Grand Vizier had given power to treat. They were to have kept on the coaſt, between Damietta and Alexandria; but, a very violent gale of wind having obliged them to get into open ſea, they remained out at ſea for 18 days. At the end of this time they landed at the camp of the Vizier. He had advanced againſt El Ariſch, and had poſſeſſed himſelf, Dec. 30, of that fort. This ſucceſs was entirely owing to the remarkable cowardice of the garriſon, which ſurrendered, without fighting, ſeven days after the attack. This event was ſo much the more unfortunate, as Gen. Reignier was on his march to raiſe the blockade, before the great body of the Turkiſh army had arrived. From that moment it was impoſſible to hope to protract the negotiations to any length. It was neceſſary to examine maturely the danger of breaking them off, to lay aſide all motives of perſonal vanity, and not to expoſe the lives of all the Frenchmen entruſted to me, to the terrible conſequences which farther delay would render inevitable. The moſt recent accounts ſtated the Turkiſh army to amount to 80,000 men, and it muſt ſtill have increaſed. There were in it 12 Pachas, ſix of whom were of the firſt rank. 45,000 men were before El Ariſch, having 50 pieces of cannon and waggons in proportion. This artillery was drawn by mules. 20 other pieces of cannon were at Gaza with the corps of reſerve. The remainder of the troops were at Jaffa, and in the neighbourhood of Ramli. Active foraging parties ſupplied the Vizier's camp with proviſions. All the tribes of the Arabs were emulous of aſſiſting this army, and furniſhed it with more than 15,000 camels. I am aſſured that the diſtributions were regularly made. All theſe forces were directed by European officers; and from 5 to 6000 Ruſſians were every moment expected. To this army I had to oppoſe 8500 men, divided on the three points, Kaiich, Salahich, and Belbeys. This diviſion was neceſſary, in order to facilitate our communications with Cairo, and in order to enable us to grant aſſiſtance ſpeedily to the poſt which ſhould be firſt attacked. In fact, it is certain that they all might have been turned or avoided. This is what Elfi Bey has recently done; who, during the negotiations, entered with his mamalukes into the Charkie, in order to join the Billis Arabs, and to rejoin Mourad in Upper Egypt. The remainder of the army

was distributed as follows: 1000 men, under the command of General Verdier, formed the garrison of Lesbe, and were employed to raise contributions of money and provisions, and to keep in obedience the country between the canal of Achmoun and that of Moes, blindly directed by the Sheik Leskam. 1800 men were under the command of Gen. Lannsee, to supply with provisions the garrisons of Alexandria, Aboukir, and Rosetta, to restrain the Delta and the Batrira. 1200 men remained at Cairo and Gaza, and they were obliged to furnish escorts for the convoys of the army; and, finally, 2500 men were in Upper Egypt on a chain of more than 150 leagues in extent. They had daily to fight the Beys, and their partizans. The whole formed 25,000 men. Such, in fact, estimating them at the highest, may be reckoned the number of the disposable combatants in the army. Notwithstanding this disproportion of forces, I would have hazarded a battle, if I had had the certainty of the arrival of succours before the season of a debarkation; but, this season having once arrived without my receiving reinforcements, I should have been obliged to send 5000 men to the coasts. There would have remained to me 3000 men, to defend a country, open on all parts, against an invasion of 30,000 Cavaliers, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without a fortified place, without provisions, money, or ships. It behoved me to foresee this period, and to ask myself what I could then do for the preservation of the army. No means of safety remained. It would be impossible to treat, but with arms in our hands, with undisciplined hordes of barbarous fanatics, who despise all the laws of war. These motives affected every mind; they determined my opinion. I gave orders to my plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations, except the articles proposed tended to the sacrifice of our glory or our security. I finish this account, Citizens Directors, by observing to you, that the circumstances of my situation were not foreseen in the instructions left me by General Bonaparte. When he promised me speedy succours, he founded his hopes, as well as I did, upon the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean. We were then far from thinking that these fleets would return into the ocean, and that the expedition of Egypt, entirely abandoned, would become a ground of accusation against those who had planned it. I annex to this letter a copy of my correspondence with the Grand Vizier, and with Sir Sidney Smith and my plenipotentiaries, and all the official notes sent on either side. I annex also a copy of the reports which have been given relative to the capture of El Arisch.—The French army, during its stay in Egypt, has engraved on the minds of the inhabitants the remembrance of its victories, that of the moderation and equity with which we have governed, and an impression of the strength and power of the nation by whom it was sent. The French name will be long respected, not only in this province of the Ottoman empire, but throughout all the East; and I expect to return to France with the army, at the latest, by the middle of June.

Health and Respect, KLEBER.

Convention for the evacuation of Egypt; agreed upon by Citizens Desaix, General of Division, and Pouffielgue, Administrator-General of Finances, Plenipotentiaries of the Commander in Chief Kleber, and their Excellencies Mouftafa Rafebid Effendi Tefterdar, and Mouftafa Raffiche Effendi Rieffel Knitab, Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of his Highneſs the Supreme Vizier.

The French army in Egypt, wishing to give a proof of its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to put an end to the unfortunate disagreements which have taken place between the French Republick and the Sublime Porte, consent to evacuate Egypt on the stipulations of the present convention, hoping that this concession will pave the way for the general pacification of Europe.

Art. I. The French army will retire, with its arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir; there to be embarked, and transported to France, both in its own vessels, and in those which it will be necessary for the Sublime Porte to furnish it with: and, in order that the foresaid vessels may be the more speedily prepared, it is agreed, that, a month after the ratification of the present convention, there shall be sent to the port of Alexandria a Commissary, with 50 persons, on the part of the Sublime Porte.—II. There shall be an armistice of three months in Egypt, reckoning from the time of the signature of the present convention; and, in case the truce shall expire before the aforesaid vessels (to be furnished by the Sublime Porte) shall be ready, the said truce shall be prolonged till the embarkation can be completely effected, it being understood on both sides, that all possible means will be employed to secure the tranquillity of the armies and of the inhabitants, which is the object of the truce.—III. The transport of the French army shall take place according to the regulations of Commissaries appointed for this purpose by the Sublime Porte and Gen. Kleber; and, if any difference of opinion shall take place between the aforesaid Commissaries respecting the embarkation, one shall be appointed by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who shall decide the difference according to the maritime regulations of England.—IV. The forts of Cathic and Salahich shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 8th day

or, at the lateſt, on the 10th day after the ratification of this convention. The town of Manſoura ſhall be evacuated on the 15th day. Damietta and Balbey on the 20th day. Suez ſhall be evacuated ſix days before Cairo. The other places on the Eaſt bank of the Nile ſhall be evacuated on the 10th day. The Delta ſhall be evacuated 15 days after the evacuation of Cairo. The Weſt banks of the Nile, and its dependencies, ſhall remain in the hands of the French till the evacuation of Cairo; and meanwhile, as they muſt be occupied by the French army till all its troops ſhall have deſcended from Upper Egypt, the ſaid Weſtern bank, and its dependencies, will not be evacuated till the expiration of the truce, if it is impoſſible to evacuate them ſooner. The places evacuated ſhall be given up to the Sublime Porte in the ſame ſituation in which they are at preſent.—V. The city of Cairo ſhall be evacuated after 40 days, if that is poſſible; or, at the lateſt, of 45 days, reckoning from the ratification of the treaty.—VI. It is expreſſly agreed, that the Sublime Porte ſhall uſe every effort that the French troops may fall back through the different places on the left banks of the Nile with their arms and baggage towards the head-quarters, without being diſturbed or moleſted, on their march, in their perſons, property, or honour, either by the inhabitants of Egypt, or the troops of the Imperial Ottoman army.—VII. In conſequence of the former article, and in order to prevent all differences and hoſtilities, meaſures ſhall be taken to keep the Turkiſh always at a ſufficient diſtance from the French army.—VIII. Immediately after the ratification of the preſent convention, all the Turks and other nations, without diſtinction, ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, impriſoned or retained in France, or in the power of the French in Egypt, ſhall be ſet at liberty; and, on the other hand, all the French detained in the cities and ſea-port towns of the Ottoman Empire, as well as every perſon, of whatever nation they may be, attached to French legations and conſulates, ſhall be alſo ſet at liberty.—IX. The reſtitution of the goods and property of the inhabitants and ſubjects of both ſides, or the payment of their value to the proprietors, ſhall commence immediately after the evacuation of Egypt, and ſhall be regulated at Conſtantinople by Commiſſaries appointed reſpectively for the purpoſe.—X. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion he may be, ſhall be diſturbed, either in his perſon, or his property, on account of any connexions he may have had with the French during their poſſeſſion of Egypt.—XI. There ſhall be delivered to the French army, as well on the part of the Sublime Porte, as of the Courts of its allies, that is to ſay, of Ruſſia and of Great Britain, paſſports, ſafe conducts, and convoys, neceſſary to ſecure its ſafe return to France.—XII. When the French army of Egypt ſhall be embarked, the Sublime Porte, as well as its allies, promiſe, that, till its return to the continent of France, it ſhall not be diſturbed in any manner; and on his ſide, General in Chief Kleber and the French army in Egypt promiſe not to commit any act of hoſtility during the aforeſaid time, neither againſt the fleets, nor againſt the territories of the Sublime Porte, and that the veſſels which ſhall tranſport the ſaid army ſhall not ſtop on any other coaſt than that of France, except from abſolute neceſſity.—XIII. In conſequence of the truce of 3 months, ſtipulated above with the French army for the evacuation of Egypt, the contracting parties agree, that, if in the interval of the ſaid truce ſome veſſels from France, unknown to the Commanders of the allied fleets, ſhould enter the port of Alexandria, they ſhall depart from it, after having taken-in water and the neceſſary proviſions, and ſhall return to France with paſſports from the allied Courts; and, in caſe any of the ſaid veſſels ſhould require reparation, theſe alone may remain till the ſaid reparations are finiſhed, and ſhall depart immediately after, like the preceding, with the firſt favourable wind.—XIV. The General in Chief Kleber may ſend advices immediately to France; and the veſſel that conveys them ſhall have the ſafe conduct neceſſary for ſecuring the communication, by ſaid advices, to the French government of the news of the evacuation of Egypt.—XV. There being no doubt that the French army will ſtand in need of daily ſupplies of proviſions during the 3 months which it is to evacuate Egypt, and during other three months, reckoning from the day on which it is embarked, it is agreed, that it ſhall be ſupplied with the neceſſary quantities of corn, meal, rice, barley, and ſtraw, according to a ſtatement which ſhall be immediately given-in by the French plenipotentiaries, as well for the ſtay in the country, as for the voyage. Whatever ſupplies the army ſhall draw from its magazines, after the ratification of the preſent convention, ſhall be deducted from theſe furniſhed by the Sublime Porte.—XVI. Counting from the day of the ratification of the preſent treaty, the French army ſhall not raiſe any communication in Egypt; on the contrary, it ſhall abandon to the Sublime Porte the ordinary leviable contributions which remain to it, to be levied after its departure, as well as the camels, dromedaries, ammunition, cannon, and other things, which it ſhall not think neceſſary to carry away. The ſame ſhall be the caſe with the magazines of grain, ariſing from the contributions already levied, and the magazines

zines of provisions. These objects shall be examined and valued by Commissaries sent to Egypt by the Sublime Porte, and by the Commander of the British forces, conjointly with those of the General in Chief Kleber, and paid by the former, at the rate of the valuation so made, to the amount of 3000 purses, which will be necessary to the French army, for accelerating its movements, and its embarkation; and, if the objects abovementioned do not amount to this sum, the deficit shall be advanced by the Sublime Porte, in the form of a loan, which will be paid by the French government, upon the bills of the Commissaries appointed by General in Chief Kleber to receive the said sum.—XVII. The French having expenses to incur, in the evacuation of Egypt, it shall receive, after the ratification of the present convention, the sums stipulated, in the following order, viz. 15th day, and the 20th day, 500 purses; the 40th day, the 50th, 60th, the 70th, the 80th day, 300 purses; and, finally, 90th day, 500 purses. All the said purses, of 500 Turkish piastres each, shall be received in loan from the persons commissioned to this effect by the Sublime Porte; and, in order to facilitate the execution of the said disposition, the Sublime Porte, immediately after the ratification of the convention, shall send Commissioners to the city of Cairo, and to the other cities occupied by the armies.—XVIII. The contributions which the French shall receive after the date of the ratification, and before the notification of the present convention in the different parts of Egypt, shall be deducted from the amount of the 3000 purses above stipulated.—XIX. In order to facilitate and accelerate the evacuation of the places, the navigation of the French transport-vessels, which shall be in the ports of Egypt, shall be free during the three months truce from Damietta and Rosetta to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Damietta and Rosetta.—XX. The safety of Europe requiring the greatest precautions, to prevent the contagion of the plague from being carried thither, no person, either sick, or suspected of being infected by this malady, shall be embarked; but all persons afflicted with the plague, or any other malady, which will not allow their removal in the time agreed upon for the evacuation, shall remain in the hospitals, where they shall be under the safeguard of his Highness the Vizier, and shall be attended by the French officers of health, who shall remain with them until their health shall allow them to set off, which shall be as soon as possible. The 14th and 12th articles of this convention shall be applicable to them as well as to the rest of the army. And the Commander in Chief of the French army engages to give the most strict orders to the different officers commanding the troops embarked, not to allow the troops to disembark in any other ports than those which shall be pointed out by the officers of health, as affording the greatest facility for performing the necessary, accustomed, and proper quarantine.—XXI. All the difficulties which may arise, and which shall not be provided for by the present convention, shall be amicably settled between Commissioners, appointed for that purpose by his Highness the Grand Vizier and the General in Chief Kleber, in such a manner as to facilitate the evacuation.—XXII. These presents shall not be effectual until after the respective ratifications, which are to be exchanged in eight days; after which, they shall be religiously observed on both sides.—Done, signed, and sealed with our respective seals, &c. January 24, 1800.

DESAIX, Gen. of Division,
POUSSIELGUE,
Plenipotentiaries of Gen. Kleber.
And their Excellencies
MOUSTAFA RASCHID EFFENDI TEFTERDAR, and
MOUSTAFA RASSICHE EFFENDI RIESSUL KNITAB,
Plenipotentiaries of his Highness the Supreme Vizier.

A true copy, according to the French part transmitted to the Turkish minister in exchange for their Turkish copy.

(Signed) POUSSIELGUE.
DESAIX.
(Countersigned) KLEBER.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Isle of Wight, April 5. A dreadful circumstance happened, on Monday last, at an ale-house on the Quay, *Newport*, where a party of the Dutch soldiers were drinking in one box, and a party of the North Hants militia in the next; and, merely from one of the latter putting up his arm to lean on the ledge of the box, and inadvertently striking one of the Dutchmen, a scuffle ensued, which proved fatal to two grenadiers in the above regiment, John Light and George Sainsbury, two remarkably fine men: they died on Wednesday morning, from the stabs they received from the Dutchmen. The verdict of the jury being Wilful Murder, three of them are committed. The two unfortunate men were interred yesterday in Newport church-yard. The commanding and other officers of the corps, wishing to testify their regret for the deceased, as well as their approbation and respect for their good conduct and characters while living, attended, and marched in the procession of their funeral, with the whole of the regiment off duty. The corps of officers belonging to the Dutch brigade here, under General Bentinck (who, very much to their honour, exerted themselves in a most exemplary manner to bring to

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condign puniſhment the perpetrators of this foul and unprovoked aſſaſſination), requeſted, as a proof of their regret on the occaſion, and of their abhorrence and deteſtation of ſo baſe and barbarous a deed, to be permitted to march in the proceſſion; which was accordingly done; and it moved forward to the church with due and affecting ſolemnity, in the following order, attended by crowds of the town and country people, with numbers of the Dutch ſoldiery, &c. here, all of whom ſeemed to ſympathiſe. Firing party of grenadiers; band of the North Hants, with muffled drums, covered with black, playing a Dead March; the two coffins, the pall ſupported by grenadiers; the remainder of the grenadiers, as mourners; the battalion companies of the regiment; the officers of the regiment, and thoſe of the Dutch brigade, in files; the field-officers of the 60th regiment, and ſeveral officers of the Staff, &c. in the iſland, all with crapes on the left arm.—We are happy to ſtate, that, ſince the commiſſion of this fatal deed, from the ſtrong, energetic, and ſatisfactory orders iſſued to the ſoldiers of the North Hants, by the Commanding officer, Major Frith, and from the zeal, anxiety, and vigilance, exhibited by Gen. Bentinck, and the other officers of the Dutch brigade, no ſymptoms of revengeful inclination, or riot, have appeared on the part of the Britiſh troops; and thoſe of the Dutch have ſhewn every mark of ſubordination and peaceable demeanour alſo. The deceaſed Sainſbury has left a widow pregnant, and one child, for whoſe ſupport, the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, of the North Hants, have ſubſcribed one day's pay each. Gen. Bentinck, in a letter to Major Frith, ſays, that the privates of the Dutch brigade, underſtanding that their officers were entering into a ſubſcription for the ſame purpoſe, requeſted permiſſion to add theirs alſo, as a mark of their keen regret on the melancholy occurrence, and their abhorrence of the crime; and incloſed 300l. as the amount of the whole, to be diſpoſed of for the benefit of the widow and children, as ſhall be deemed moſt proper by the Commanding officer. This very liberal donation is an honourable teſtimony, how deeply and how laudably the whole corps have been affected, by the vile conduct of the very few among them.

April 7. A cauſe was tried at the laſt *Kingſton* aſſizes, which laſted near 3 hours, and afforded much mirth to the Court. It was brought by Mr. Shaw, formerly a clerk to Meſſrs. Goſſe and Benwell, malt-diſtillers, at Batterſea, againſt the widow Baker, againſt whom a verdict was obtained of 4000l. for breach of marriage-contract, about three years ſince, by Mr. Atcheſon. The preſent action was of a ſimilar nature, and aroſe from the fickleneſs of Mrs. Baker. It appeared, that this lady, who acknowledged ſhe was above 50 years of age, at that time reſided at Hampton Wick, but removed afterwards to Batterſea, where ſhe happened to meet the Plaintiff in company: for whom ſhe expreſſed to her acquaintance a partiality, in preference to Mr. Atcheſon, who had ſome time courted her, and whom ſhe was upon an engagement to; which, in conſequence, was broken off, and occaſioned his ſuing her for damages, Mrs. Baker being determined to have the preſent Plaintiff. It turned out on the trial, that the lady was about 70 years old, and ſuppoſing, at her time of life, ſhe muſt buy a huſband, had declared that her dear John Shaw ſhould be the man. He was prevailed on to quit a ſituation where he had lived near 17 years. Of her own accord, a ſettlement was made on him, by which ſhe engaged to pay 500l. on the day of marriage, or 5000l. when ſhe died, in caſe of her dying before marriage; the remainder of her fortune to be at her own diſpoſal. Soon after the deed was made, ſhe was called on to pay Mr. Atcheſon's damages, but not liking to part with the money, ſhe made over all her property, in truſt, to the Plaintiff. Soon after this he went down to Henley, where his father lived, who was ill, and died, while he continued there. While there, ſhe paid him ſeveral viſits. Soon after, ſhe invited him to her houſe, until they ſhould be married. He lived there about 3 months, and banns of marriage were publiſhed regularly with their mutual conſent. It appeared, that ſo long a continuance together had abated her affection, and he left her houſe. He was called on to tranſfer back her property; but, when he did ſo, he was deſirous the 5000l. ſhould continue in his name, to ſave the trouble of freſh tranſfer, agreeable to the ſettlement; but the widow Baker would have the whole. The courtſhip had continued for two years, without a day of conſummation being fixed; and, as the Plaintiff began to think the event was not in a good train, he ſent a perſon to her houſe, with a notice, that he would meet her at St. Antholin's church, on a certain day and hour laſt year, to marry her. The meſſenger did not ſee her; but, as the parlour door was open, he heard a reply returned by the maid in a low voice, that it required no anſwer.—The Plaintiff was nonſuited, as there was no evidence to prove that he attended the church, at the appointed time, to perform his part of the engagement; and there appeared ſome irregularity in a notice ſent the Defendant the night before the trial.

Colcheſter, April 10. As Lieut.-Colonel Roſs, of the 85th regiment, in company with another officer of the ſame corps, was riding from town to the barracks, at

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a hand-gallop, his horſe ſuddenly took fright; by which means, the Colonel was thrown from his ſeat, and unfortunately received a moſt violent contuſion in his back and ſides, and had the lower part of his chin moſt ſeverely cut, and ſome of his teeth knocked out. However, as he loſt a great quantity of blood, and had his wounds immediately ſewed up by the Surgeon, he is in a fair way of recovery.

In *April*, a barn, containing 40 combs of wheat, and 20 of barley, belonging to Mr. S. Rivett, of *Trimley*, co. Suffolk, was conſumed by fire; as was a barn, containing near 50 quarters of wheat, barley, and beans, at Hubert's farm, near *Harley*-church, belonging to the widow Chaplin; both ſuppoſed to be wilfully done.

The turnpike-houſe at *Witney*, Oxford, ſuffered from the ſtorm of May 4. The chimney was beat down; the roof, on one ſide, nearly ſtript off; an end-wall cracked from top to bottom; and a conſiderable aperture made in the ſolid wall in another place: the chain of the weighing engine, its wooden caſe, and trap-door, were torn to pieces, and all the windows, but one, forced out to a conſiderable diſtance. The gate-keeper, who was in bed at the time, was nearly ſuffocated, by the ſulphureous ſmell, but received no material injury.

June 12. A chaſm, of conſiderable length and depth, was made by the extraordinary great rains of laſt winter, in the ſide of *Bredon-hill*, Worceſterſhire, on the ſide next Great Comberton. Mr. Parſons, proprietor of the ſoil, propoſed to fill it up by a ſloping in the earth from the edges; but, the continued rains of this ſpring have increaſed it.

The life boats eſtabliſhed at *Shields* have, within 12 months, preſerved the lives of the crews of eleven ſhips, that have been ſtranded, or foundered, at the mouth of the Tyne; all of whom muſt otherwiſe have periſhed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, May 11.

The thermometer placed in the ſun, roſe this day to 104, being four degrees above blood-heat, and 38 above ſummer heat; in the evening it fell to 66, being ten degrees above temperate.

Tueſday, May 13.

The Royal Family viſited the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, this afternoon, at Lambeth Palace. After viewing that ancient edifice, and the grounds, and partaking of ſome refreſhments prepared for them by his Grace, in a moſt elegant ſtyle, the Royal Party returned to Buckingham Houſe at half-paſt eight.

Wedneſday, May 21.

The humble addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Veneris, 16 Maii, 1800.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majeſty's throne, to expreſs our horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treaſonable attempt againſt your Majeſty's ſacred perſon; and our heartfelt congratulations to your Majeſty, and to our country, on your Majeſty's happy preſervation from ſo great a danger. Attached to your Majeſty by every ſentiment which can moſt endear a Sovereign to his people; by the long experience of your Majeſty's paternal affection towards us; by the ſenſe of all the benefits which we derive from your Majeſty's juſt and mild government; and by our veneration for the diſtinguiſhed virtues which adorn your Majeſty's character, and which are always moſt eminently diſplayed in the hour of trial; we acknowledge, with all humility and gratitude, the merciful interpoſition of that providence which has been ſo ſignally manifeſted on this occaſion; and we make it our earneſt prayer to Almighty God, that he will long preſerve to us the ſame bleſſings; and that he will continue to watch over and to protect a life ſo juſtly dear to us."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I receive, with increaſed ſatisfaction, every freſh teſtimony of that invariable attachment, of which your conduct has afforded me ſo many proofs. The ſteady loyalty and affection of my people animate all my endeavours for their welfare; and I am confident, that I can make no more acceptable return, for that protection which has been vouchſafed to me and to my family, than by perſevering in my unremitting ſolicitude for the happineſs of thoſe, whoſe intereſts Providence has committed to my charge."

The Lord Mayor went in full ſtate from Guildhall, at 2 o'clock, to preſent the city addreſs, attended by the following Aldermen: Newnham, Boydell, Le Meſurier, Skinner, Curtis, Newman, Sir William Staines, Sir John Eamer, Sir William Herne, Price, Perring, Cadell, Perchard, Hibbert, Shaw, and Leighton; the Common Serjeant, and Sheriff Flower; the Chamberlain, and other city officers; 146 Common Councilmen; the whole forming a train of 66 carriages. At half after three, they were introduced to his Majeſty, who was ſeated upon the throne; when the Common Serjeant read the addreſs, and the Lord Mayor preſented it to his Majeſty; viz.

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

"The humble addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly preſent to your Majeſty our ſincere and heartfelt congratulations on your providential deliverance from the late wicked and atrocious attempt on your Majeſty's ſacred perſon. The more we reflect on the incalculable bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, and on the re-iterated proofs of your Majeſty's unremitted ſolicitude for the beſt intereſts of your ſubjects; with the more horror do we recoil from, with the more indignation and aſtoniſhment do we contemplate, the enormity of this diabolical attack on a ſovereign, whoſe whole life has been an uninterrupted ſeries of the moſt affectionate and diffuſive benevolence to his people. We renew, to your moſt gracious Majeſty, our aſſurances of our loyalty to your Majeſty's perſon and government, and our zealous and faithful attachment to our moſt excellent conſtitution; and of our readineſs to guard and defend, with our lives, your Majeſty's moſt valuable life, both againſt the audacious attempts of foreign enemies, and the ſecret machinations of domeſtic treaſon.

Signed, by order of the court, RIX."

His Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious and condeſcending anſwer:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs, and for your affectionate congratulations on my providential deliverance from the attack which was lately made upon my life. This freſh proof of the uniform attachment of my faithful city of London to my perſon and government, and the warm expreſſions of your zeal for the defence of our excellent conſtitution, againſt the attempts either of its foreign or domeſtic enemies, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction."

His Lordſhip, all the Aldermen, and Common Council, had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand; and, during the ceremony, Alderman Leighton received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Sheridan attended at the levee; and his Majeſty obſerved to him the great ſatisfaction he felt at the audience having remained in the theatre, during the confuſion which took place. It is ſuppoſed, that Mr. Sheridan attributed this, with a proper compliment, to his Majeſty's magnanimous compoſure, obſerving, that any diſorder, or retirement from the Royal box, would have been attended by a preſs at every door of the theatre, and, probably, with the loſs of many lives.—His Majeſty's anſwer, however, is certain; for it was ſpoken in an elevated and firm tone, and heard by the whole of the ſurrounding circle. "*I believe* (ſaid he) *it might have been ſo; but I ſhould have deſpiſed myſelf for ever if I had ſtirred one inch—a man, on ſuch an occaſion, ſhould immediately feel what is his duty.*" This admirable remark was repeated and applauded throughout the levee by all who heard it.

Thurſday, May 29.

At a numerous meeting of the governors of the Royal Humane Society, convened by public advertiſement, for the purpoſe of maturely conſidering a dutiful and loyal addreſs to our moſt gracious Sovereign, congratulating him upon his providential eſcape from an alarming and violent attack upon his auguſt perſon; the following addreſs was unanimouſly voted:

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Governors of the Royal Humane Society.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Governors of the Royal Humane Society, approach your Sacred Preſence, with the moſt heartfelt gratulations on your Majeſty's eſcape from an atrocious and treaſonable attempt againſt the invaluable life of our much-loved Sovereign. We acknowledge, with grateful awe, the ſignal interpoſition of Divine Providence, which averted impending aſſaſſination; and offer to your Majeſty our reverential admiration for the truly great magnanimity with which your Majeſty endured the daring aſſault. Honoured, as we are, by the patronage which your Majeſty has graciouſly condeſcended to beſtow on our Society, inſtituted for the preſervation of life in caſes of peculiar calamity, from which not the higheſt rank is an exemption; and animated in our endeavours by the example and perſonal exertions of an amiable young Prince, whoſe pride and glory it is, to have your Majeſty for his Auguſt and Royal Father; moſt warmly do we participate in the general joy diffuſed through an affectionate, loyal, and an united nation. Long, very long, may your Majeſty continue to reign the Monarch of your people's affections; the patron of ſcience and the arts; and the guardian, under God, of true religion, and our incomparable conſtitution!"

Thurſday, June 26.

James Hadfield was tried on an indictment for high treaſon, in compaſſing the death of the KING; and, after 8 hours patient inveſtigation, was found "Not Guilty; it appearing that he was under the influence of infanity, when the act was committed." The cauſe was moſt candidly opened by the Attorney General; and an animated defence was made by Mr. Erſkine.—He was remanded, for ſafe cuſtody, to Newgate, till ſome other place of confinement ſhould be deviſed.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin-caſtle, March 21. SIR Cha. Whitworth, K. B. created a baron of this kingdom, by the title of Baron Whitworth, of Newport Prat, co. Mayo.

War-office, Mar. 25. *Staff.* Richard Gardiner, and George Berghman, eſqrs. to be deputy-commiſſaries-general of ſtores and proviſions. Auguſte Granet, and Francis Daniel, gents. to be aſſiſtant-commiſſaries of ſtores and proviſions. — *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon John O'Farrell, from the 5th W. India reg. to be garriſon-ſurgeon at Surinam.

St. James's, April 2. Lieut.-col. John Douglas, late commander of a party of marines ſerving on board the Tigre, knighted.

Whitehall, April 5. Right Rev. William lord biſhop of Cheſter, recommended, by congé d'Elire, to be elected biſhop of Bangor, *vice* Warren, dec.—Dr. Wm. L. Brown, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.—Rev. Dykes Smith, preſented to the church and pariſh of Polmont, in the preſbytery of Linlithgow, and county of Stirling, *vice* Finlay, dec.; and Rev. George Thomſon, to the church and pariſh of Fettereſco, in the preſbytery of Fourdown, and county of Kincardine, *vice* Hutcheon, dec.

War-office, April 8. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* —— Frank, M. D. to be inſpector of hoſpitals to the forces. Purveyor Robert Patrick, and Surgeon —— Jamieſon, to be aſſiſtant-inſpectors of hoſpitals to the forces. Surgeon —— Cope, to be inſpector of field-hoſpitals to the forces. To be ſurgeons to the forces: Surgeon Wm. Fergufon, from the 5th foot, *vice* Howden; Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon —— Downing, *vice* Boland; Apothecary —— Crump, *vice* Jamieſon; Hoſpital-mate —— Andrews, *vice* Cope; Surgeons John Going, from the late 5th dragoons, Edward Tegart, from the 30th foot, T. L. Parker, from the 25th foot, and Alex. Grant, from the 42d foot. To be purveyor to the forces: Surgeon Geo. Dickſon, from the 12th light dragoons. To be deputy-purveyors to the forces: Hoſpital-mate — Gunſon, and Wm. James, gent. To be apothecaries to the forces: Surgeon Wm. Findlay, from the 92d foot, *vice* Crump; and Surgeon Allen, from the Minorca regiment.—*Garriſon.* Surg. Alex. M'Dowell, from the 60th foot, to be garriſon-ſurgeon of the iſland of St. Lucia, *vice* Biſhop, dec.

War-office, April 22. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Joſeph Phelan, M. D. to be phyſician to the forces, *vice* Frank, promoted.

War-office, May 10. *Staff.* Col. Alexand. Buchanan, of the 37th foot, to be brigadier-general in the Leeward Iſlands only.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* Garriſon-ſurgeon —— Walters, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals to the forces in Guernſey.—*Barracks.* B. Weſtropp Atkins, to be aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter to the South weſt ſide of the Iſle of Wight, *vice* Menzies, dec.

War-office, May 13. *Brevet.* Major gen. Henry Bowyer, to be lieutenant-general in Britiſh North America only. Hon. Col. John Hope, to be brigadier-general in the Mediterranean only.—*Staff.* Brevet-major Charles Neville, to be deputy-quarter-maſter-general to the Britiſh troops ſerving in the kingdom of Portugal, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Lieut.-col. Lindenthal, reſigned.—*Garriſon.* Major-gen. Wm. Goodday Strutt, to be governor of Quebec, *vice* Gen. Staates Long Morris, dec. Lieut.-col. Sam. Graham, of the 27th foot, to be deputy-governor of Stirling caſtle, *vice* Major-gen. Strutt.

Whitehall, May 24. Henry-William Mandie, D. D. one of the canons-reſidentiary of St. Paul, Lond. recommended, by congé d'Elire, to be elected biſhop of Cheſter, *vice* Cleaver, tranſlated to Bangor.

Downing-ſtreet, May 24. The Earl of Carysfort, to be his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Whitehall, June 10. Alexander Baron Bridport, K. B. admiral of the White, and vice-admiral of Great Britain, created a viſcount of Great Britain, by the title of Viſcount Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, co. Somerſet.—Right Hon. Henry Dundas, to be keeper of his Majeſty's privy-ſeal of Scotland, *vice* Mackenzie, dec.

Whitehall, June 14. The. Wallace, eſq. to be one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners for the management of the affairs of India.

War-office, Dublin caſtle, June 14. Henry Pilot, eſq. to be town-major of Galway, *vice* Colclough.

War-office, June 17. *Brevet.* Capt. Peter Beayer, of the 27th foot, to be major in the army.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* Aſſiſtant-ſurg. Geo. Mackenzie, from the 7th dragoon guards, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Robertſon; alſo, Surgeon Alex. Stewart, from the 60th foot, *vice* Henderſon. Deputy-purveyor G. Inner, to be purveyor of hoſpitals to the forces.

St. James's, June 19. William Leighton, Edwin Joynes, Roger Kerriſon, John Everitt, Thomas Carr, Matthew Bloxam, Robert Burton, John Brazier, Alexander Gordon, James Earle, Beaumaris Ruſh, and Robert Graham, eſqrs. knighted.

War-office, June 24. *Brevet.* Capt Hampſon P. Thomas, of the 64th foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Aſſiſtant-commiſſary Cha. Wright, to be deputy-commiſſary to the forces under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby. James Pipon, ditto.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Hen. Rivington, attorney, of Fenchurch-buildings, elected clerk of the Stationers Company, *vice* Baldwin, dec.

Lord Carrington, elected preſident of the Board of Agriculture for the year enſuing, *vice* Lord Somerville.

Sir

Sir Wm. Forbes, bart. of Craigeval, to be lord rector of the Marefchal college, of Aberdeen; and Wm. Forbes Leith, esq. of Whittaugh, dean of faculty.

Mr. O'Brien, of Stinsford, near Dorchester, appointed one of the commiffioners for determining the claims of the refugees from St. Domingo.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Tho. Bracken, M.A. Ickenham R. co. Middlefex, *vice* Hen. Dearman, dec.

Rev. J. Morton, Rifely living, co. Bedf.

Rev. S. Badeley, LL. B. Ubbeston V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Nicholas, LL. B. Weftport V. with the chapelries of Charlton and Brokenborough annexed, Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Hunt, M. A. appointed one of the miniſters of the New church, Bath.

Rev. John Brice, vicar of Calcott, Aifhole and Greinton RR. co. Somerfet.

Rev. James Wm. Dodd, M. A. Swinefhead V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Uvedale, dec.

Rev. Charles Manefty, Purley R. co. Berks, void by refignation.

Rev. Wm. Henry Wright, B. D. Northfleke V. co. Oxford, *vice* Marthwaite, dec.

Rev. Stephen Webfter, All Saints with St. Julian R. in Norwich, *vice* Buckle, dec.

Rev. R. Vernon, M. A. Heithrop R. co. Oxford, *vice* Kirkman, dec.

Rev. Edmund Fifher, jun. Linton V. co. Cambridge, *vice* his father, refigned.

Rev. Thomas Fifher, Girton V. co. Cambride, *vice* Pemberton, dec.

Rev. Morgan Cove, LL. D. rector of Eaton-Bifhop, co. Hereford, inſtalled a prebendary of Hereford cathedral, *vice* Luntley, dec.

Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Stretton-Sugwar R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Robert Gray, B. D. rector of Craike, co. Yorke, to be prebendary of Bury, in the church of Chicheſter, *vice* Fairfax, dec.

Rev. John Clare, M. A. lecturer of the collegiate church at Wolverhampton, Bilhbury living, co. Stafford, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

Rev. J. Parſons, M. A. Newpham and Little Dean curacies, co. Glouceſter, *vice* Webb, dec.

Rev. Wm. Fryer, of Newnham, co. Glouceſter, Cam V. and licenſed to the perpetual curacy of Stinchcomb, both in that county, *vice* Webb, dec.

Rev. Alfred Sanderſon, M. A. Cold Aſton, otherwiſe Aſton Blank V. Glouceſter, *vice* James, dec.

Rev. Wm. Money, B. A. Wiggenhall St. Mary V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Daville, dec.

Rev. John Howard, M. A. Morley St. Botolph R. with Morley St. Peter chapelry, Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Morton Colſon, of Dorcheſter, Winterborne Came and St. Germain's RR.

Rev. Dr. Kelly, Copford R. co. Stafford, with Ardleigh V.

Rev. W. Hooper, B. D. appointed one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Richard Winſloe, Minſter and Forrabury RR. Cornwall.

Rev. Wm. Palmer, jun. Yarcombe V. Devon, *vice* Wm. P. ſen. reſigned.

Rev. Clement Cottrell, North Waltham living, Hants.

Rev. John Buckworth Herne, Heydon cum Little Chiſhill RR. Eſſex.

Rev. Thomas Weatherhead, B. A. Rougham V. Norfolk, *vice* Framingham, dec.

Rev. John Hyde, St. Martin R. in Cam.

Rev. George Whitmore, B. D. Lalford otherwiſe Lawford R. Eſſex, *vice* Yale, dec.

Rev. Edmund Outram, B. D. Wotton Rivers R. Wilts, *vice* Mayo, dec.

Dispensations.

Rev. H. R. Knapp to hold the united rectories of Woodford, co. Northampton, with Raunds V. in the ſame county; the latter *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. B. E. Sparke, M. A. to hold Scalford V. with Waltham on the Wolds R. both co. Leiceſter.

P. 184. Mr. Jones, of Pluckley, was author of "Obſervations on a Journey to Paris, 1777," 8vo. See a letter from him to Dr. Glaſſe, on the death of his wife, vol. LXIX. p. 293.

P. 230, a. l. 14, for *ou*, read *or*.

Ibid. b. A correſpondent ſays, "I always underſtood an abbé to be a man in holy orders, without any benefice; or, as Boyer expreſſes it, *qui porte l'habit eccleſiaſtique ſans avoir d'abbaye.*"

P. 232. Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, was created a baronet Nov. 25, 1612; his great grandſon, Sir Richard, viſcount and baron of Cobham, died without iſſue, when the eſtate went to his ſiſter, the Counteſs Temple, and the title to the heir-male, Sir William, who died 1760, and was ſucceeded by his brother, and he, 1761, by his ſon, Sir Richard T. of Hackney, a commiſſioner of the navy, who, in 1786, died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded, Nov. 15, 1786, by the late Sir John: but in what relation theſe latter baronets ſtood to each other, our correſpondent is not informed.

P. 276—278. There is ſome miſcalculation in Dr. Glynn's property.

P. 392, b. The Rev. W. Wilſon, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, was lately preſented by that Society to the ſmall vicarage of Marton cum Grafton, co. York; and, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a publication in defence of the truth of Chriſtianity and the Scriptural doctrine of the Trinity, was recommended by the Biſhop of Lincoln to the Premier, who obtained for him the rectory of Keſton, in Kent, the ſituation of which preſented ſuch a formidable appearance to a perſon

of

of his retired ſentiments and partiality to collegiate habits, that it materially affected his mind. He complained of illneſs the evening before his death; and, when his bed-maker went to call him at a late hour in the morning, ſhe found him lifeleſs in his bed.

P. 395. M. Guys publiſhed, alſo, "Marſeille, ancienne & moderne, Paris, 1786," in octavo.

P. 397. Governor Ricketts was in all reſpects a very ſuperior character. His unſullied integrity, zeal, and ability, in the diſcharge of his public duties, had highly and juſtly endeared him to the colony he commanded. The gentlemen of the navy and army, and other tranſient reſidents in Barbados, have in him loſt a moſt attentive and hoſpitable friend. His mild temper, enlightened benevolence, and faſcinating manners, are deeply and permanently impreſſed on the hearts of his numerous and reſpectable connexions; and his neareſt relatives will in time feel, as the nobleſt conſolation, that nothing could exceed the rectitude of his life but the Chriſtian fortitude which ſoothed its decline and dignified its cloſe.

P. 398, a. Mrs. Anne Lewis, wife of Mr. Thomas L. merchant, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, was grand-daughter of Mr. Francis Noble, formerly bookſeller in Holborn, who retiring from the fatigues of buſineſs to enjoy, at an advanced age, the comforts with which induſtrious integrity had been rewarded, cloſed a reſpected life ſome years ſince at Kentiſh-town. With a gentleneſs of ſpirit that made obedience appear her moſt natural virtue, Mrs. Lewis was endowed with intellectual diſcretion that rendered advice unneceſſary, that arreſted command, that ſtamped on her opinion the higheſt value, that made her deciſion, to her friends, a law. Yet, unaſſuming, ſhe ſought to ſubmit while ſhe was obeyed; ſhe ſought to learn while ſhe inſtructed; ſhe ſought to divert from herſelf to others the admiration ſhe every where inſpired. Conſtant to the duties allotted her to perform, and miſtreſs of all her inclinations, the objects of her wiſhes were always juſt, moderate, attainable.

P. 409, l. 23 from the bottom, for "ſurrounded," r. "ſurmounted."

Mr. Urban, *Dublin, June* 11.

In p. 483 you tell us that Capt. Cookes, of the Romney fencibles, was ſurpriſed and murdered by a marauding party of Orangemen, in the late unhappy rebellion. It is hardly to be imagined how many falſehoods and perverſions are crammed into theſe two lines. Capt. C. was killed at Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, May 24, 1798, in the open day. He was under the immediate command of General Ralph Dundaſs, and, by the General's order, charged the rebels, at the head of his troop, through the *churchyard* of Old Kilcullen. Whether from the difficulties of the place, encumbered with tombſtones and mounds of earth, or from what other cauſe it happened, but the charge was repelled, and both he and his fellow-captain (Erſkine), with a quarter-maſter and 18 men, loſt their lives, for the King's troops were defeated and obliged to retire to Naas. So much for the *ſurpriſe*. For what purpoſe the word *Orangemen*, with the prefixed epithet of *marauding*, is introduced, is not eaſy to account. Had your correſpondent known any thing of the ſubject, you would have known that the *Orangemen* were *loyal* Proteſtants, embodied in ſupport of the Conſtitution, and forward to aſſiſt the King's troops; that by them the province of Ulſter was reſcued from rebellion, and the city of Dublin in a great degree preſerved from deſtruction; and that, with the moſt active and malignant enemies in rebels, and the favourers of rebels, no act of cruelty or diſorder, even in thoſe dreadful times, has ever been proved or charged againſt them. NORMANNUS.

P. 484. Lady Caroline King was united, 1792, to Stephen Lord Mountcaſhel, and is reſident at Moore-park, the ſeat of the Earls of Mountcaſhel, near Kelworth, co. Cork. The inſertion of the marriage with Gen. Morriſon muſt of courſe be erroneous.

P. 487. Mr. Cowper was born at Berkhampſtead in 1722, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool; and, as the place of clerk of the Houſe of Lords was reſerved for him, he was ſent to the Temple inſtead of the Univerſity, but never applied himſelf to the drudgery of the law or public buſineſs. He ſpent much of his time in retirement, at the houſe of his relation, Earl Cowper, at Cole green, Herts, or at Huntingdon, with the Rev. Mr. Unwin; and, after his death, he retired with his widow to Olney, Bucks, where was then miniſter Mr. Newton, who inſerted in "The Olney Collection" ſome poems marked with his initial. At Huntingdon he formed a cloſe friendſhip with Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's; and he was alſo intimate with Lord Thurlow. By intermarriage he was related to the author of "Thelyphthora," and to the preſent Biſhop of Peterborough. He died of a lingering illneſs; and his funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. Newton, at St. Mary Woolnoth church, May 11.

P. 489. Sir James Bunce, bart. was the laſt of that antient family, which came from Malmeſbury, Wilts, to Otterden, Kent, in the reign of Henry VIII. One of his anceſtors, James, was ſheriff of London 1643, and afterwards alderman; but being a ſteady Royaliſt, and refuſing to comply with the eſtabliſhment of the Commonwealth, was, with the lord mayor and others of his brethren, committed to the

the Tower, Sept. 25, 1647; diſplaced from all his offices, and his eſtates forfeited for treaſon, 1651, and ſold. After the Reſtoration he was reſtored to his place as alderman and knighted, and farther, in conſideration of his ſufferings for the royal family, had a baronet's patent, which neither he nor any of his family ever took out, though his grandſon and great grandſon aſſumed the title (Haſted, I. 332). The alderman lent Charles I. 60,000l. and raiſed and maintained a troop of horſe for his ſervice; 4000l. of this money was repaid, his eſtate reſtored, and an annuity of 400l. ſettled on him for ever with the title. This was regularly paid to the time of Sir Robert Walpole, when it was diſcontinued; and the deceaſed was very poor, and had long laid aſide his title.

P. 491. Richard Barwell, eſq. of Dawliſh, Devon, was ſon of R. B. eſq. of Stanſtead park, Eſſex, and died aged 23.

P. 493. Mr. Codrington, who poſſeſſed every qualification which could conciliate affection and enſure eſteem, died at the age of 39, when every opening proſpect promiſed a long career of profeſſional eminence and domeſtic felicity.

P. 494. The late Mr. Kenton's diſpoſition of his property is ſo truly benevolent, and at the ſame time ſo judicious, that we gladly embrace the opportunity of exhibiting the correct particulars of his will.

He deſires to be buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of Stepney, near to the remains of his wife and family; and directs that a monument be erected, at an expence not exceeding 300l. He gives to his executors and truſtees the ſum of 8000l. Bank Stock, the dividends of which are to be paid to Mr. Charles Smith during his life, and the principal to be divided among his children after his death. He gives his freehold and copyhold eſtates to the ſame truſtees, for the benefit of the male heirs of the ſaid Charles Smith; and in default of male heirs, to his daughters. He gives the produce of his leaſehold eſtates to the ſame truſtees, to form an accumulated fund for the benefit of all the children of the ſaid Charles Smith. He directs his furniture, plate, linen, watches, jewels, books, and liquors, to be ſold, and the produce to be veſted in the publick funds, in the names of the truſtees, to form part of the above accumulated fund for the benefit of all the children of the ſaid Charles Smith: but, in default of iſſue, all the foregoing truſt property to veſt in Mr. David Pike Watts.

He directs the following benefactions to be paid within ſix months after his death. To the Charity-School in Eaſt Smithfield, 500l; the Charity-School of St. Mary, Whitechapel, 500l.; the like in Stepney, 500l.; the Charity for the relief of poor Clergymen's Widows, 500l.; the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, 500l.; Sir John Caſs's Charity, at Aldgate, 2000l.; St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, 5000l.; Bridewell and Bethlem Hoſpitals, 5000l.; the Aſylum in St. George's Fields, 2000l.; the London Lying-in Hoſpital, Moorfields, 2000l.; the Marine Society, 2000l.; the Foundling Hoſpital, 1500l.; the Lying-in Charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, inſtituted 1757, 200l.; the Magdalen Houſe, 1500l.; the London Hoſpital, 2000l.; the Small-pox Hoſpital, 1500l.; the Middleſex Hoſpital, 1500l.; the Diſpenſary in Alderſgate-ſtreet, 300l.; St. Luke's Hoſpital for Lunatics, 500l; the Charity-School of St. Giles's in the Fields, 500l.; the Philanthropick Society, 3000l.; Chriſt's Hoſpital, 5000l.; the Samaritan at the London Hoſpital, 500l.; the Charity-School in Leadenhall ſtreet, St. Catherine Cree, Aldgate, 500l.; the Charity-School at Liſſon-Green, for the relief of the orphan children of poor clergymen, 500l.; to the Blind Charity at Chriſt's Hoſpital, inſtituted by the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, 20,000l.; to the Sunday-School Society in London, 300l.; to the Vintners Company, 2000l. to their general fund, and 2050l. to re-build their Alms-houſe, at Mile-End, and 200l. more to be placed out in the public funds, and the intereſt to be diſtributed among the poor women in the ſaid Alms-houſe, after deducting two guineas to be paid to a clergyman of the Church of England, for preaching an annual ſermon.

He directs the following legacies to be paid at the end of ſix months after his deceaſe: to John Coles, 20,000l.; Elizabeth Coles, his daughter, 2000l; Mrs. Mary Corſellis, of Woodford-bridge, 1000l.; Mrs. Gill, wife of Alderman Gill, 500l.; Miſs Grace Gill, their daughter, 500l.; Mrs. Hankin, the wife of Mr. George Hankin, now or late near Stanſtead, in Hertfordſhire, 500l.; Miſs Smith the elder, and her ſiſter, Miſs Ann Smith, of Hackney, formerly of the Minories, each 250l.; the two Miſs Jackſon's, of Charlotte ſtreet, near Rathbone Place, each the ſum of 250l.; Miſs Mary Morton, of Colebrooke-row, Iſlington, 300l.; Miſs Suſannah Leigh, ſiſter of Mrs. Mary Marſhall, widow of Mr. William Marſhall, late of London-ſtreet, 500l.; Mrs. E. Delane, No. 33, Gower-ſtreet, 500l.; Rev. Dr. Kennett, of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, 500l.; Mr. Daniel Whalley, of the Minories, Wine-merchant, 500l.; Mr. John Vaughan, of Cornhill, Banker, 2000l.; Mr. Charles Martin, of Haydon-ſquare, 1000l.; the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, 1000l.; Mr. Alderman Clark, 1000l.; Sir James Sanderſon, Knt. 500l. [dead]; Mr. Joſeph Boone, of Aldgate, 500l.; Mr. Henry Cranke, of Bridewell Hoſpital, 500l. [dead]; Mr. Jeſſe Gibſon,

Gibſon, of Hackney, 500l.; Mr. Thomas Holdſworth, of Crutched-Friars, 500l.; Mr. John Thorne, of Fleet-ſtreet, Wine-merchant, 500l.; Mr. John Berney, of Houndſditch, Man's Mercer, 500l.; Mr. Thomas Wall, of St. Bartholomew Hoſpital, 500l.; Mr. Richard Nicholſon, of Coleman-ſtreet, Woollen-Draper, 500l.; Mr. William Wilſon, ſen. of the Minories, 500l.; Mr. George Abel, of Hampſtead, Merchant, 500l.; Froſt Widmore, Eſq. King's Council, 500l.; the Rev. Walter Harper, of Bedford-ſtreet, 500l.; Mrs. Brecknock, of Aldgate, widow, 500l.; Mr. Edward Davis, of Great Tower-Hill, 500l.; Mr. Townley Ward, of Soho ſquare, 500l.; Mr. P. Overy, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, 500l.; Mr. James Uſher, Cannon-ſtreet, 2000l.; Mr. John Wyatt, Surgeon, Goodman's-fields, 500l.; Mr. .... Gubbins, Surveyor, 500l.; Mr. .... Whitmore, ſen. Brewer, 200l.; Mr. James Strachan, Merchant, of Mincing-lane, 500l.; Mr. Chriſtopher Court, of Maryland-point, 500l.; Mr. Patrick Macleod, Bread-ſtreet, 500l.; Mr. Coles, of Vintners-Hall, 500l.; Mr. John Dean, of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, 500l.; Mr. Alexander Maxwell, of Oxford-court, 500l.; Mr. Ellis Needham, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, 500l.; Samuel Hawkins, Eſq. of Finchley, 500l.; to the four children of John and Ann Coles, he gives his four ſhares in the Middleſex Tontine; to his Houſekeeper, Mary Elizable Buckle, 500l.; his Cook, Mary Peters, 500l.; his Houſemaid, Sarah Kimber, 100l.; his Coachman, John Smith, 100l.; his Footman, John Green, 100l.; provided they are living with him at the time of his deceaſe, and he directs mourning to be given to them.

He appoints David Pike Watts, Richard Baldwyn, John Halford, and Richard Till, his executors and truſtees, and gives to each of the three laſt 2000l. He leaves his pictures to Mr. David Pike Watts, together with all the reſidue of his eſtate and effects whatſoever. Will, dated Oct. 20, 1794.

P. 505, b. l. 47, r. variegated.

Births.

May 28. AT Cheſter, the wife of Randall Gofton, eſq. captain in the 3d or King's own dragoons, a ſon.

30. At Walham, co. York, the wife of Robert Bower, eſq. a daughter.

31. In Queen Anne ſtr. Weſt, the wife of Charles Smith, eſq. M.P. a ſon and heir.

Lately, at his Lordſhip's ſeat at Redburn, co. Linc. Lady Wm. Beauclerk, a dau.

June ... At his houſe at Charing-croſs, the wife of Charles Drummond, eſq. a dau.

8 At Ingmire-hall, co. York, the wife of John Upton, eſq. a ſon.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Porcheſter, a ſon and heir.

16 The wife of Daniel Garrett, eſq. of Highbury-terrace, a daughter.

17. The lady of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, a daughter.

25. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Culling Smith, eſq. a daughter.

Marriages.

1793. *July* AT Monghyr, in Bengal, Tho. Twining, eſq of the E. I. Company's civil ſervice, to Miſs Mary Cock.

Nov. .. At Madras, Henry Brown, eſq. commercial reſident, to Miſs Sewell, niece of Henry, S. eſq. of that preſidency.

21. At Hertingfordbury, Mr. Baron, late of the Univerſity of Cambridge, to Miſs Mary-Anne Hickman, of Hertford.

23. At Cheadle, co. Stafford, Mr. Bourne, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Child, relict of Mr. Jn. C. jun attorney, of Cliff-houſe, near Cheadle.

Mr. William Davis, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Cadman, of St. James's palace.

25. Mr. George Skelton, organiſt of Lincoln cathedral, to Miſs Francis, of Lincoln.

26. At Totnes, Baldwin Fulford, eſq. of Great Fulford, Devon, to Miſs Adams, eldeſt daughter of William A. eſq. M. P.

Rev. Thomas Neate, of Chidingfold, Surrey, to Miſs Church.

27. At Walcot, Mr. C. Hagley, of Combhay, to Miſs M. Loder, of Kilmerſdon.

28. At Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Wm. Wartnaby, jun. attorney, of Market Harborough, to Miſs Haymes, of Glen.

At Barnſburton, co. York, Mr. Tatham, of Mount-ſtreet, to Miſs Shepherd, dau. of the Rev. Richard S. of the ſame place.

At Clifton, Arthur Berry Jones, eſq. lieutenant in the Bath volunteers, to Miſs Heſketh, daughter of Mrs. Winckley.

At Woolhampton, Berks, Lambert Fowler, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Deane.

Dec 3. Mr. Charles Brown, of Weſton-upon-Trent, to Miſs Anne Cox, of Derby.

4 Mr. Robert-Peter Smith, of Whitechapel-road, to Miſs Mary Silver, youngeſt daugh. of Joſeph S. eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet.

5. At Newtontony, Wilts, William Wilſon Currey, eſq. of Thornton, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Thomaſina Smyth, ſiſter of Fran.-Geo. S. eſq. of Wiſbury-houſe, Wilts.

At Sculcoates, Capt. Wm.-Kirkby, of Scarborough, to Mrs. Creſſwell, of Hull.

6. Mr. Tho. Cavey, of Haxey, to the daughter of Mr. Henry Ward, ironmonger.

12 Alexander Cockburn, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's conſul at Hamburgh, to Mademoiſelle de Vegnier.

16. Capt. T. G. Shortland, of the royal navy, to Miſs E. Tonkins, of Plymouth.

23. At Auchinleck, in Scotland, Wm. Boſwell, eſq. to Miſs Elizab. Boſwell, dau. of the late James B. eſq. of Auchinleck.

Mr. Teale, of Leeds, ſurgeon, to Miſs Pridgin, of York.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Jack, of Kirkintilloch, to Miſs A. S. Erſkine.

27. At Bermondſey, the Rev. T. W. Champneſs, to Miſs Macnamara.

28. At

28. At Fratton, Hants, James Cobb, eſq. of the E. India-houſe, to Miſs Stanſell.

William Dean Staples, eſq. captain in the 24th dragoon-guards, to Miſs Elizabeth-Frances Monk, of Bath.

Rev. Hugh Jones, jun. head-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool in Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs M. Hoſkins.

30. At Ayr, Dr. Wm. Meikleham, profeſſor of practical aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, to Miſs A. Scott.

Major Trant, of the Minorca regiment, to Miſs Horſington, of Craven-ſtr. Strand.

31. William Foſkett, eſq. of Gray's-inn ſquare, to Miſs Charlotte Milford, daughter of Samuel M. eſq. of Exeter.

At Qualt church, Saloo, Hugh Houſtown, eſq. of the Ayrſhire fencible cavalry, to Miſs Catharine Whitmore, of Dudmaſton.

1800. *Jan.* 1. At St. George's, Col. Lake, of the guards, to Lady Graham.

Robert Giles Ibbs, of Kimbolton, to Miſs Mary Matthews, of Quebec-ſtreet.

At Edinburgh, Major John Craigie Halket, of the 55 foot, to Miſs Margaret Davidſon, eldeſt daughter of John D. eſq.

At Cardroſs, in Scotland, John Graham, eſq. to Miſs Matilda Erſkine, fourth daugh. of James E. eſq. of Cardroſs.

At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Benjamin Flower, printer of "The Cambridge Intelligencer," to Miſs Gould, of Dodbrook.

At Bath, John James Bedingfeld, eſq. of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk, to Miſs Pierſy.

2. At Mary-la-Bonne, John Finch Simpſon, eſq. only ſon of John S. eſq. of Launde abbey, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Ducarel, daugh. of Gerard Guſtavus D. eſq. of Exmouth, Dev.

Capt. John Wright, of the royal navy, to Miſs Schank, daug. of Commiſſioner S.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, Sir Charles Mill, bart. of Mattiſont, to Miſs Morſhead, eldeſt daughter of Sir John M. bart. of Frennant park, Cornwall.

At Lambeth, Chriſtopher Holland, eſq. of the War-office, to Miſs Ireland.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Tottie, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs S. Walker, of Leeds.

3. At Edinburgh, Alexander Carre, eſq. of Caverſe, to Miſs Anne Boſwell, eldeſt daughter of Robert B. eſq. W. S.

4. At Bath, Mr. Crutwell, printer, to Miſs C. George.

5. Rev. Wiltſhire John Emmett, only ſon of John E. eſq. of St. Alban's, to Miſs Smith, of Warford.

6. John Smith, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Tucker, eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut.-col. T.

Clement Kirwan, eſq. of Lime ſtreet, to Miſs Man, niece of Francis Wadman, eſq. of Northfleet, Kent.

7. At Baſwick, near Stafford, J. S. Sak, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, London, banker, to Miſs S. Stevenſon.

At the Quakers meeting at Poole, Mr. Iſaac Steele, of Champion-hill, Camberwell, to Miſs D. Rolles, of Poole.

Rev. Edward Tennant, of Bicker, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Fountain, of Great Hall, ſen.

8. Mr. Newberry of Broad-ſtreet, near the Royal Exchange, to Miſs Wellwood.

At Bath, John King, eſq. of Lymington, Hants, to Miſs Lucy Blick.

At Gayfield, John Bowman, eſq. from Jamaica, M. D. to Miſs Margaret Gordon, da. of the late Sir Alex. G. bart. of Leſſmoir.

9 Mr. Abernethy, of Bedford-row, to Miſs Threlfal, of Edmonton.

Mr. George Ruſſell, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs March, of Borden, Kent.

10 Capt. Pogſon, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Carter, only daughter of James C. eſq. of Jamaica.

Francis Valley, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Lloyd, eldeſt da. of the late Mr. James L. attorney, of Knighton, co. Radnor.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Ferguſon, W. S. to Miſs Iſabella Anderſon.

Wm. Marnock, eſq. of Gufford-hall, Suffolk, to Miſs S. Aſhmell, of Lamb's Conduit-ſt. daughter of Mrs. Bell, who died at Bath, June, 1797. (See v. LXVII. 532.)

Edmund Larken, eſq. of Copthall-court, to Miſs Greaves, eldeſt daughter of the late John G. eſq. of Mark-lane.

John Menzies, eſq. of Kennington, to Miſs Gardiner, of Wandſworth.

11. Dr. B. Curling, of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Harriet Hutchinſon, daught. of James H. eſq. of Little St. Helen's.

At Bridekirk, in Cumberland, Joſeph Dykes, Ballantine, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Lawſon D. B. eſq. of Crookdale-hall, to Miſs Dykes, of Dovenby-hall, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Frenchevill D. eſq. of Warthole hall, in the ſame county.

12. At Upper Deal, Capt. Innes, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sayer, of Deal.

Mr. R. Dunbell, to Miſs Anne Adams, both of Somers-town.

At Kegworth, Mr. J. Soreſby, of Cavendiſh bridge, to Miſs Stevenſon, daughter of Mr. S. ſurgeon, of Kegworth.

16. Mr. Wm. Richardſon, jun. of Bermondſey, to Miſs Scudder, of Button, Kent.

Mr. Henderſon, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq. to Miſs Stovin, of Brompton.

Mr. Edmonds, ſurveyor, to Miſs Pearſon, only da. of Wm. P. eſq. of Newington Butts.

At Bath, John Gittins Archer, eſq. to Miſs Vaſſal, of Bath.

18 Elias John Lefargue, eſq. of Oakham, to Miſs Baines, of Uppingham.

21. Richard Llewellin, eſq. of Weſtbury on Trim, co. Glouc. to the eldeſt daug. of John Sealy, eſq.

Mr. John Hatch, of Windſor, to Miſs Stone, only daughter of Thomas S. eſq.

Thomas Peake, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Budgen, of Tottenham.

Mr. Thorpe, of the 4th dragoons, to Miſs Barker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. John Vaux, of Auſtin-friars, to Miſs Eliza. Louiſa Liddiard, of Swanſea.

22. At

22. At Margate, Capt Dancer, of the 40th foot, to Miss Kinder, of James-street.

23. Wm. Wilson, esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, to Miss Harriet-Augusta Hinde, youngest daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Preston castle, Herts.

24. M. Stovin Fenwick, esq. captain in the North York militia, to Miss Frances-Anne Farquharson, third daughter of the late Alex. F. esq of Haughton.

25. Mr. Paul Tathick, of Battersea, Surrey, to Miss Amelia Gresley, of Bristol.

26. At Melbourne, Mr. Thomas Orme, master of the Blue-Coat School at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss F Banton.

27. At Totnes, Devon, Samuel Adams, esq. to Miss Bentall.

At Dover, Mr. Lloyd, to Miss Edwards, comedians, of Mr. Diddear's company.

Lieut.-col. Brooke, of the 20th foot, eldest son of Sir Samuel B. of Beaumaris, in Wales, to Miss Grimshaw, daughter of John G. esq. of Preston, co. Lancaster.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Berkeley Deane, esq. to Miss Knudson.

Thomas Hesleden, esq. of Ferriby, to Miss Baker of Hull.

30. Mr. Halford, draper, of Oakam, to Miss Sewell, of Uppingham.

At Spalding, Mr. T. Thorpe, jun. merchant, to Miss Cockett.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Joseph Mortimer, esq. to Miss Caroline Bedingfield.

Feb. 6. Rev. R. T. Andrews, LL. B. to Miss Forster, of Howland-str. Fitzroy-sq.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Seward, of the royal navy, to Miss Evelegh.

10. At Lakenham, Bartlet Gurney, esq. banker of Norwich, to Miss Mary Cockell, young. da of Wm. C. esq. of Attleborough.

17. At Gibraltar, B. Hallowell, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Swiftsure, to Miss Inglefield, da. of J. N. I. esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy at that place.

18. At Wotton Underedge, James Lloyd Harris, esq. of Stonehouse, to Miss Burland.

John Hughes, esq. son of Admiral Sir Richard H. to Mrs. Bernard, of Park-street, Bristol, daughter of ... Cunningham, esq.

19. James M'Taggart, esq. merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Anne Hamilton.

20. Mr. D. Webb, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss M. Davis, daughter of the Rev. H. D.

22. Mr. Thomas Barnet, of the Minories, to Miss Mary Athley, of Islington.

24. At Frome, Somerset, Rev. Peter Wood, rector of Broadwater and Rusper, Sussex, to Miss Ellen Shepard, daughter of W. S. esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

Fleming French, esq. of David-street, Manchester-sq. to Miss Helen, Pakenham.

Charles Constable Stanley, esq. of Acklam, co. York, to Miss Macdonald, York.

At Bath, Rev. Francis Warre, of Taunton, Somerset, to Miss L. C. Popham.

25. Mr. G. Melmoth, jun. of Sherborne, Dorset, to Miss Guppy, of Sandford.

At Landguard fort, James Brodie, esq. of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, to Miss Anne Munro, eldest da. of Lieut. M. of the British Invalids.

At Aberdeen, Dougald Gilchrist, esq. of Ospisdale, co. Sutherland, to Miss Rose, only daughter of Alex. R. esq.

Mr. Taylor, of Bradford-house, near Dorchester, to Miss Chipcott, of Blandford.

At West Bromwich, Mr. John Cumberland, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, of Birmingham, niece of the late Robert Bakewell, esq. of Dishley.

26. At Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Lieut.-col. Bonham, of the 69th foot, to Miss Agnes Skeete, niece to the Hon. Wm. Bishop, governor of that island.

27. James Quinam, esq. of Frederick-street, Dublin, to Miss Margaret Maturin.

March 1. Mr. Gerrard, corn-factor, of Cannon-street, to Miss Boreloff, of Pinner.

3. Isaac Watt, esq. merchant, of Dundee, to Miss Catharine Webster, youngest dau. of Mr. Robert W. at Mains, of Eroll.

4. Mr. Thomas Teesdale, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Wetherall, of Fleckington.

8. George-Robert Eyres, esq. Harley-street, to Miss Louisa Parker, eldest daug. of Sir Harry P. bart. of Great Cumberland-pl.

John White, esq. of Shaftesbury, Dorset, to Miss Elizabeth South, youngest daughter of Thomas S. esq.

At St. Aldate's church, Oxford, Robert Serrel Wood, esq. of Osmington, co. Dorset, to Miss Holmes, sister of the rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. Canon of Christ-Church.

10. Capt. Logan, of the Berwickshire light dragoons, to Miss Helen Home, only daughter of the late Wm. H. esq.

11. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. Edward Orrell, to Miss Pollard.

Lieut.-col. Conran, of the 52d foot, to Miss Anne Hopkins.

17. Charles Ingleby, esq. of Springfield, co. Flint, to Miss Jones, of Canterbury row.

Lieut. Wm. Roby Lomis, of the Madras artillery, to Miss A. Mitchell, of Leicester.

20. Mr. Thomas Docker, surgeon of the militia-hut at Deal, to Miss Starr, of Dover.

At Trowbridge, Wilts, Mr. John Drinkwater of New Brentf. to Miss John Martin.

23. At Drogheda, in Ireland, Capt. Thurstan Dale, of the 4th (or King's) own infantry, second son of Robert D. esq of Ashbourne, co. Derby, to Miss Matthews, of Drogheda.

25. Mr. Williams, to Miss French, both of Castle-street, Holborn.

26. At Thirsk, co. York, Mr. John Stockdale, aged 90, to Mrs. Denniswood, aged 84.

27. At Harborough, co. Leicester, Dr. William Witherington Arnold, second son of Dr. A. of Leicester, to Miss Major, eld. da. of the late Tho. M. esq. of Harborough.

29. At Edinburgh, Hector Mackenzie, esq. of New York state, America, son of the late Kenneth M. esq. of Redcastle, to

Miss

Miſs Diana Daviſon, ſecond daughter of Dr. D phyſician, at Leeds.

31. Robert Boughton, eſq. to Miſs Hill, of Grove-houſe, Hammerſmith.

April 2. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. George Hederick, chaplain to the Counteſs dowager of Mexborough, to Mrs. Butter, widow of the Rev. C. B. both of Ackworth, co. York.

At Threthford, co. Som. Henry Mant, eſq. of Gay-ſtreet, Bath, to Miſs Newſon.

3. At Inverneſs, Major Mac Caſkell, inſpecting field-officer of that diſtrict, to Miſs Shaw, eldeſt daughter of James S. eſq. of Waterniſh, banker, in Inverneſs.

Mr. Henry Pearce, mercer and woollen-draper of Exeter, to Miſs Elizabeth Pugſley, of Tiverton.

5. Alexander Pitcairn, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Elizabeth Campbell.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. col. James Pringle, of the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Charlotte Halkett, daughter of the late Sir John H. bart. of Pitfirran.

Hay Smith, eſq. banker, in Haddington, to Miſs Yeomans, daughter of the late Dr. Y. phyſician, of Shrewſbury.

7. Capt. Parkinſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Clarke, of Uckfield, Suſſex, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C.

8. At Brae-houſe, near Edinburgh, Hugh Mair, eſq. of Wyſeby, to Miſs Stuart, daughter of David S. eſq.

At Aberdeen, Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie, of the 2d regiment of North Britiſh militia, to Miſs Jane Smith, daughter of Mr. Richard S. of Culter paper-mill.

14. George Auſtin, eſq. of Wotton-Underedge, to Miſs Auſtin.

At Mancetter, R. Latham, eſq. of Sandbach, Cheſh. to Miſs Latham, of Atherſtone.

At Croft-houſe, Govan, Scotland, Andrew Moody, eſq. of Paiſley, to Miſs Margaret Fulton, M'Brair, daughter of Archibald M. eſq. of Croft.

15. At Streatham, Surrey, Edward Browne, jun. eſq. of Mark-lane, to Miſs Browne, daughter of Peter B. eſq.

22. James-Anthony Wickham, eſq. of Frome, to Miſs Dawe, only daughter of Hill D. eſq. of Bridgewater.

23. Gervas Woodhouſe, eſq. of Owſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Harvey, only daughter of the Rev. Edmund H. rector of Finningley, co. Nottingham.

24. Thomas Griffith, eſq. of Blackman-ſtreet, to Miſs Slade, of Rye.

26. Richard Bethell, eſq. of Riſe, co. York, to Miſs Mary Welbank, of Ramſga.

At Lambeth, Mr. Hobſon, of the Eaſt-India-houſe, to Miſs Campbell.

Wm. Beck, eſq. of Hackney, to Miſs Thorpe, of Battle, Suſſex.

Flower Humble, eſq. of Bentley, to Miſs Sarah Foſter, of Heſle.

Rev. Iſaac Nicholſon, of Little Paxton, to Miſs Sarah Pell, of Fenſtanton, Hunts.

28. At Liverpool, Samuel Staniforth, eſq. to Miſs Littledale.

Mr. James White Baſſett, ſurgeon, of Newport, to Miſs Eliza Bowerman, of Brook, in the Iſle of Wight.

29. Capt. Meadows, late of the Earl of Wycombe Eaſt-Indiaman, to Miſs Syrett.

At Arreton, in the Iſle of Wight, Capt. Geary, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Joliffe, of Merſton, in the ſame iſland.

At Liverpool, Capt. Elmhurſt, of the North Lincoln, militia, to Miſs Jane D. Bewſon, youngeſt daugh. of Moſes B. eſq.

Mr. Warmington, draper, to Miſs Jane Stevenſon, third daughter of Alderman, S. all of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

30. Mr. James Stonehouſe, merchant, of Crutched-friers to Miſs Webſter, of York.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. R. Burdett, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Robert B. late rector of Gunnorton.

May 1. Roger Pettiward, eſq. of Great Finborough-hall, Suffolk, to Miſs Jane Seymour Colman, daughter of Francis C. eſq. of Hillerſdon, Devon.

At Widford, near Chelmsford, Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Fobbing, Eſſex, to Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of Lieut. W. of the Bucks milit.

Mr. Daniel Penny, of Sherborne, to Miſs Mary Lampard, of Pitcombe.

Mr. T. Hellings, attorney, of Tiverton, Devon, to Miſs Leigh, of Craddock.

7. William Brummell, eſq. of Donnington Grove, Berks, to Miſs Daniell, eldeſt dau of James D. eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſt.

8. At Ipſwich, Thomas Chamberlin, eſq. captain in the 24th foot, to Miſs Ruſſel, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Rawſtorn R. eſq. of that place.

At Whiſton, near Rotherham, Wm. Walker, eſq. to Miſs Anne Topp.

10. Mr. Gilbert Pudner, jun. to Miſs Elizabeth Aylwin, both of Fleet-ſtreet.

G. Turner, eſq. of the Strand, to Miſs E. Hamingway, daughter of J. H. eſq.

G. F. Leckie, eſq. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet, to Mrs. Thewles, of Mancheſter-ſtreet.

At Lichfield, Mr. Simpſon, bookſeller, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs E. Woodward, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. W.

12. Robert Scott, eſq. of the Bengal civil eſtabliſhment, nephew of David S. eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, M. P. to Miſs Jervis, daughter of Benjamin J. eſq. dec. late chief of Surat, in the Eaſt Indies.

Thomas Grimſton Eſtcourt, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas E eſq. of Eſtcourt, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Sutton, eldeſt daughter of James S. eſq. of New park, Wilts.

At Llangefni, in Angleſea, Mr. H. Ceciſan, to Miſs Lucy Pencoch, (the rich heireſs of the late John Hughes, eſq. of Bawgwddau-hall) a lady of much beauty, but entirely deaf and dumb. This circumſtance drew together an amazing concourſe of people to witneſs the ceremony, which on the bride's part was literally performed

performed by proxy.—On the evening of the marriage, however, the bride, in coming down ſtairs, making a falſe ſtep, was precipitated from the top to the bottom with ſo much violence againſt a chair, that her head was nearly ſevered from her body, and ſhe immediately expired. The remains of this unfortunate lady were brought to Llangefni, in great funeral pomp, for interment. This accident will, it is expected, afford room for much litigation, as well as amuſement, to the gentlemen of the long robe. The Bawgwdd and Bedwig eſtates have belonged to the Pencoch and Hughes families (according to North Wales tradition) *from within a century of the flood*; and the lady's heirs are ſo anxious to keep them ſo, that they diſpute Mr. Ceſſan's right to poſſeſſion of them, on the plea, that, as Miſs Pencoch died in the afternoon of her wedding day, the marriage cannot be held to have been duly conſummated, ſo as to entitle her huſband to the enjoyment of her eſtates, even by courteſy. Mr. C. has, however, fairly offered to bring ſufficient proof that the marriage was fully conſummated.

13. Mr. S. Everett, clothier, to Miſs Smith, daughter of George S. eſq. collector of exciſe at Saliſbury.

At the Quakers meeting-houſe at Poole, Dorſet, Mr. Thomas Thomſen, to Miſs Elizabeth Neave.

14. At Plymouth, Capt. John Thickneſs, of his Majeſty's ſloop Pelican, to Miſs Sarah-Auguſta Fraſer, only daughter of Angus F. eſq. of the royal invalids in the citadel there.

Mr. Hills, of Southwark, coal-merchant, to Miſs Lee, daughter of Capt. Simon L. of Lyme-Regis, Dorſet.

15. James Stephen, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law, to Mrs Clarke, widow of the Rev. Dr. C. and ſiſter of Wm. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P.

Capt. Foſter, of the 4th or King's own reg. of foot, to Miſs Otway, of Bulſtrode-ſt.

Robert Chamberlain, eſq. to Miſs Howell, of Surrey-ſtreet Strand.

Mr. Wm. Eade, of South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Mary-Anne Vaux, third daughter of Mr. V. of Auſtin-friars.

Mr. John Cole, jun. attorney, of Northampton, to Miſs Sophia Brown, fourth daughter of Mr. B. hoſier, Caſtle-houſe.

Mr. Waſon, to Miſs Oſler, both of Bridgewater.

17. Mr. Lukin, of Cowham-houſe, to Miſs J. Tatlock, of Wandſworth, Surrey.

19. James R. Miller, eſq. of Caſtle-court, Budge-row, to Miſs Harriet Brown, ſecond daughter of Mr. Wm B. merchant.

At Worthing, Suſſex, Mr. Roebuck, of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Miſs Kellermana.

20. At Winchester, Thomas Pipon, eſq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Corbin.

Rev. Mr. Ward, of Soar, near Lincoln, to Miſs Doncaſter, of Nottingham.

22. At Edinburgh, James Kinlock, eſq. merchant in London, to Miſs Helen Ferrier.

At Clifton, Mr. Richard Taylor, ſurgeon, there, to Miſs Wilſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas W. eſq. of Scraptoft, co. Leiceſter.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Waſon, attorney, to Miſs Arnold.

24. Mr. F. W. Wiſtinghauſen, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, merchant, to Miſs M. A. Schneider, yo. dau. of John Henry S. eſq. of Beaver hall, Southgate, Middleſex.

25. George Brown, eſq. of Trewerdale, near Bodmin, Cornwall, to Miſs Mears.

26. Mr. Charles Hill, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Sarah Scourfield.

John Haxby, M. D. of Pontefract, to the only daughter of John Kirkman, eſq. ſurgeon, of Hull.

27. Thomas Stares, jun. eſq. of Farnham, Hants, to Miſs Eliza Parker, youngeſt daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Wm. P. bart. commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation.

29. Mr. Jalland, farmer and grazier, of Rolleſton, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Lilley.

31. Mr. James Wilde, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Sutton, of Heybridge, Eſſex.

June 1. At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Seller, merchant, there, to Miſs Iſabella Sinclair, daughter of Mr. Robert S. merchant.

2. At Clifton, Arthur Hodge, eſq. to Miſs Hoggins, ſiſter of the late Lady Exeter.

At Bath, Jenkin Davies Barrington, eſq. of Swanſea, to Miſs Morgan.

3. At Wrentham, Maximillian Daw, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs Primroſe, ſecond daughter of Mr. P. ſurgeon.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, eſq. of Culloden, to Miſs Cumming, daughter of the late Sir John C.

At Aſton, John Hay, eſq. of Kingſton upon Hull, to Miſs Walker, daughter of Wm. Walker, eſq. of Erdington-hall, near Birmingham.

4. Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterley-hall, co. Derby, to Miſs Anderſon.

Simon Field, eſq. captain of the Bermondſey volunteers, to Miſs Cooper, only daughter of Thomas C. eſq.

At Dean's-Leaze, co. Dorſet, H. P. Collins, eſq. to Miſs Lethbridge, eldeſt daughter of J. L. eſq. of Sandhill park.

George Smith, eſq. of Bromley-houſe, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Eliza Margaret Davis, daughter of the late Wm. D. eſq.

J. H. Maw, eſq. of Warmſworth, co. York, to Miſs Liſter, of Tuley.

5. Charles Payne Crawfurd, eſq. of Saint-hill, near Eaſt Grinſtead, Suſſex, to Miſs Proby, eld. dau. of the Rev. N. C. P.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Robert Grant, of Little St. Helen's, to Miſs Anna Chriſtian, daughter of John C. eſq.

Rev. Joſeph Shaw, of Everington, Berks, to Miſs Agnes-Iſabella Benge.

John Farrell, eſq. of Powick, to Miſs Hammond, of Worceſter.

At Glouceſter, Nathanael Cookman, eſq.

eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Andrews, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. draper, of Weymouth.

John Creed, eſq. of Kingſkerwell, to Miſs Jane Louiſa Winton, eldeſt daughter of Rev. Robert W. of Exmouth.

Richard Hepworth, eſq. of Pontefract, to Miſs Frances Chamberlain, of Newark.

8. Capt. Butt, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sykes; alſo, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs A. Sykes.

9. At Nazing, Mr. Z. Giſborne, of Tokenhouſe yard, London, to Miſs Welch, da. of Wm. W. eſq. of Nazinghury, Eſſex.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. Smith, ſurgeon, to Miſs Miſs Waſney, of Hull.

10. Rev. Alex. Sterky, miniſter of the Helvetic church, to Miſs Charlotte Peſchier, of Geneva.

Mr. James Anſel, of Burford, co. Oxford, to Miſs Mills, of Percy-ſtreet, Bedford-ſq.

At Bath, Mr. Holloway, of St. Pancras, near London, ſon of Mr. H. poſtmaſter of Bridgewater, to Miſs Gye, of Bath.

11. At Frome, co. Somerſet, Richard-James-Lawrence O'Connor, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs M. A. Vincent.

12. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Capt. Harcourt of the 20th foot, to Miſs Harcourt, daughter of Richard H. eſq.

At Swinford, Capt. Edwards, of the 23d foot, or Welſh fuzileers, to Miſs Savage.

At Claines, Mr. Samuel Silveſter, to Miſs Sarah Randall, near Worceſter.

At Frome, co. Somerſet, Thomas Whitaker Ledyard, eſq. of Road-hill, Wilts, to Miſs Shephard, daughter of Wm. S. eſq.

At Liverpool, Grantham Hodgſon, eſq. captain in the Royal North Lincoln militia, to Miſs Dench, of Liverpool.

13. R. Colquhoun, jun. eſq. of Camſtraddan, co. Dumbarton, to Miſs Harriet Farrer, of Weymouth.

16. At Glaſgow, Mr. Robert Shirreff, to Miſs Margaret Gilleſpie, ſecond daughter of Wm. G. eſq. of Biſhopton.

17. Cecil Foreſter, eſq. M. P. of Roſshall, Salop, to Lady Catherine-Mary Manners, youn. ſiſter of the Duke of Rutland.

18. Mr. Linnel, of Flower, co. Northampton, to Miſs Judkin, of Uppingham.

19. George Lyon, eſq. of Bucklerſbury, to Miſs Stewart, of Finſbury-ſquare.

Mr. George Maberly, of Walthamſtow, to Miſs Heaſley, of Portland-place, Bath.

20. James Jones, eſq of Homewood-lodge, Chiſlehurſt, Kent, to Mrs. Willcocks, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen ſquare.

24. Joſias Henry Stracey, eſq. banker, of Berners ſtreet, to Miſs Diana Scott, eldeſt daughter of David S. eſq. M. P. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare.

DEATHS.

1799. *Oct* ... AT Cannanore, in India, Major general James Hartley, commanding officer of the King's and the Hon. Company's troops on the coaſt, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of ſupraviſor and chief judge in the province of Malabar, a great loſs to the ſervice and his friends.

23. At Preſbury, his Eminency the Cardinal Prince Joſeph Batthyani, Primate of Hungary and Archbiſhop of Gran.

Nov. 3. At Bombay, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Penroſe, ſon of Mr. P. ſurgeon of Hatfield, a very fine young man, and, during the ſhort time he was in India, exceedingly reſpected.

1800. *Jan.* 20. At Paris, advanced in years, John B. le Roy, a diſtinguiſhed member of the late Academy of Sciences. He was alſo a member of the French National Inſtitution, and of the Royal Society of London.

Feb. ... At Milan, C. Barletti, late profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Pavia.

1. At Harderwyck, in Guelderland, in his 32d year, C. P. Schackt, M. D. profeſſor of phyſick, botany, chemiſtry, and natural hiſtory, in the Univerſity there.

6 At Utrecht, P. Bondam, J. U. D. profeſſor of civil law in the Univerſity of that city.

March ... At Pavia, Preſciani, profeſſor of phyſiology

April 30. At Sellesfield, Suſſex, aged 78, Mr. Thompſon, formerly a rope-maker at Mile-end.

May 2. William Ayton, eſq. of Macclesfield, ſon of the late William A. eſq. of Lombard ſtreet, banker.

4. At Southampton, of a decline, Miſs Fraſer, eldeſt daughter of Dr. F. of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

Mr. Carr, college and travelling tutor to Sir Abraham Hume.

5. Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Beſt, carpenter, and mayor of Hertford.

11. At his houſe at Mitgate, near Maidſtone, in an advanced age, Lewis Cage, eſq.

15. Advanced in years, Rev. William Mayo, M. A. of Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, 1749, rector of Wonton Rivers, Wilts, in the alternate preſentation of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Brazen Noſe college *, Oxford, and brother to Dr. Herbert Mayo.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 74, Samuel Hurrey, eſq. He had been, for ſome time paſt, much afflicted with the rheumatiſm, and adviſed to try ſea-bathing, which he practiſed in the afternoon, ſoon after dinner. He rode out one forenoon, and, after a temperate meal, was carried, in a ſedan chair, to the bathing-houſe, between 3 and 4. It was perceived that he ſhowed great ſymptoms of feebleneſs, but, as he

* Which, in Bacon's Liber Regis, is called *King's* college, Oxford, its ſtyle of foundation being "the *king's hall* and college of Brazenoſe."

always

always declined aſſiſtance, he was permitted, after undreſſing, to retire into the bathing-room, where, on hearing an unuſual noiſe, they found him in the bath with his face bent down to the ſurface of the water, and his hands ſtretched out upon it, ſuppoſed to have been ſuffocated by apoplexy. He had been bred to the ſea, by that kind of education which, he uſed to ſay, all genuine ſeamen uſed to have, "entering in at the hawſe-holes, and going out of the cabin-windows." In the war which cloſed ſoon after the beginning of the preſent reign, he was employed on the coaſts of France and America, and engaged the attention of Admiral Boſcawen in a tranſport. He quitted the ſervice about 25 years ago, and engaged very largely, as a ſhip owner and general merchant, in partnerſhip with one of his brothers. He was, in religion, a Diſſenter, and in politicks a Whig; and has left the greater part of his conſiderable property to his four grandchildren, ſons and daughters of Rob. Alderſon, barriſter at law.

17. At Gottingen, Chriſtopher Girtanner, author of ſeveral phyſical, chemical, and political works.

18. At Peterſburg, the celebrated Field marſhal Suvvaroff. At this time laſt year his name reſounded from every mouth, and his triumps frequently graced our columns. His blood was inflamed by the painful labours of his glorious campaign; his ſoul oppreſſed with the contradictions which prevented him from crowning it by the total expulſion of the French from Italy; and his heart afflicted with the grief of finding his important ſervices repaid by unaccountable caprice and ingratitude. He is ſaid to have been in diſgrace with his Sovereign: and ſuch, it appears, is the character of Ruſſian manners, that the diſpleaſure of the Prince includes baniſhment from all ſociety. The man ſo lately the theme of Royal panegyric, report ſays, was abſolutely abandoned in the ſtruggles of ſickneſs and death; and the laſt moments of Suvvaroff were deprived of the offices of friendſhip, and the conſolation of public ſympathy. Such at leaſt is the rumour; but we hope it is untrue or exaggerated. There would be ſomething in this treatment of the veteran General worſe than caprice. Suvvaroff, it cannot be denied, ſerved his country with perſevering ſucceſs and implicit fidelity, and has contributed to conſolidate the power and to extend the fame of the Ruſſian empire. Poſterity will render him that juſtice which his contemporaries refuſed him; and we are not afraid to expreſs its language beforehand, by paying this homage to the great talents and virtues of a hero, whoſe actions will maintain a diſtinguiſhed rank in the hiſtory of the 18th century. 15,000 perſons attended his funeral. A brief ſketch of his life and atchievements may be ſeen p. 152—169.

At Swine, in Holderneſs, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. John E. of that place, and relict of the late Mr. John Pudſey, of Newark-upon-Trent. At different periods of her life ſhe ſtood in the following degrees of relationſhip (by marriage) to a gentleman in Hull, viz. aunt to his father, ſiſter to his mother, and mother to herſelf: her firſt huſband having been his father's uncle; her laſt his mother's brother; and he having married her daughter-in-law.

In his 72d year, whilſt eating his dinner, Mr. J. Beckwith, ſen. 64 years a member of Norwich cathedral.

At Wingham, Kent, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Bent, maſter of the Red Lion inn there.

Suddenly, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Swallow, in Lambeth, Mrs. Helen Elliot, ſecond daughter of the late Capt. E. of the Inniſkillen dragoons.

Mr. Jn Cornell, perfumer, &c. Trumpington-ſtreet, Cambridge.

19. Mr. Thomas Mee, jun. grocer, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter.

Suddenly, Mr. Linney, glazier, of North Luffenham, Rutland.

William Bentley, eſq. of Danett's-hall, co. Leiceſter.

20. Madame Lebrun, wife of the third Conſul of France.

At Earl Shilton, co. Leiceſter, aged 44, Mrs. Baiſford, wife of Mr. B. hoſier, and daughter of the late John Wiſeman, gent.

21. At Mowthorp, near Malton, Yorkſh. aged 25, Markenfield Kirkby, eſq. late captain in the 85th foot.

22. At Oxford, Lieut. Edward Birch, late of his Majeſty's ſhip Triumph.

At Hampſtead, Samuel Clark, eſq.

In an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Bulmer, of Lynn.

23. At Bermondſey, aged 77, Mr. Jeremiah Riley, the oldeſt woolſtapler in Lond.

Wm. Cabell, eſq. many years under ſecretary to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas at the Board of Controul for India Affairs.

At Pentonville, near Iſlington, Hen. Cort, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

Mrs. Gunn, about 24 years old, who ſold fruit in the pit of Drury-lane theatre, and was 8 months gone with child, was ſo much terrified at the atrocious attempt on his Majeſty's life, that her ſtomach afterwards refuſed all nouriſhment. She died without being delivered; and her huſband is ſo much affected at the circumſtance, that he lies without hopes of recovery at No. 18, Wych-ſtreet.

Mr. William Stock, a grocer at Hull, threw himſelf into the river at Wincomlee. Some men, ſeeing him commit the raſh act, haſtened to his aſſiſtance, got him out of the water, and took him home, when

when the unhappineſs of his family was augmented by his informing them he had taken poiſon before he went to the river; which its baneful effects ſoon corroborated, for, in an hour after being out of the water, he expired.

24. Aged 10 months, Miſs Louiſa Bache, daughter of H. B. eſq. of Stanmore.

Aged 13, Miſs Diana Allen, 4th daughter of the Rev. Stephen A. of Lynn.

At Powder-hall, near Edinburgh, Sir John Hunter Blair, of Dunſkey and Robertland, bart.

25. At her houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe endured with exemplary reſignation and fortitude, Mrs. Suſan Towry, wife of George Phillips T. eſq. commiſſioner of the Victualling-office; a lady juſtly endeared to her relatives and friends.

At Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Skrine, daughter and heireſs of the late Jn. Tryon, eſq. of Collyweſton, co. Northampton, and relict of the late Richard Dixon S. eſq. of Warley, near Bath, and mother of Mr. S. the touriſt.

At Ryal, near Stamford, Mrs. Hambleton, relict of J. H. eſq. of the royal navy.

Mr. W. Field, of York, floriſt. While walking early in his garden, he dropped down and inſtantly expired. The melancholy intelligence having been ſuddenly communicated to his wife, a gloomy ſilent ſorrow inſtantly fixed on her mind, and ſhe died in 19 days afterwards (June 13).

26. At his houſe in Bridewell precinct, Henry Bodicoate, eſq.

Aged 95, Robert Baggaley, of Cromwell, ner Newark.

At Barnoak, near Stamford, aged 19, Mr. Laxon, ſilverſmith, of London.

27. In her 18th year, Miſs Sophia Trivett, third daughter of the Rev. William T. of Lewiſham, Kent.

At Eaſtry, in Kent, in his 79th year, Iſaac Bargrave, eſq.

28. John Hooper, eſq. of Walcot.

At Bath, Adam Gordon, eſq. of Lime-ſtreet. His life was ſuch as might have been expected from the union of an amiable and chearful diſpoſition with an unclouded underſtanding, and a ſincere and feeling heart. He was active in buſineſs, affectionate to his family, faithful to his friends, liberal and judicious in his charities, loyal in his principles, and firm, conſiſtent, and correct, in the whole tenor of his conduct.

Aged 69, Mr. Robinſon, upwards of 20 years one of the poor knights of Windſor.

At his ſeat in Worceſterſhire, at an advanced age, Charles Welch, eſq.

At St. Ive's, co. Huntingdon, in his 40th year, Mr. Samuel Oſborne, grocer.

29. At his ſeat, Loampit-hill, Kent, Robert Nicholſon, eſq.

In his 57th year, Mr. Myles Atkinſon, woollen-draper, St. Paul's church-yard.

At Everly, aged 65, the Rev. Edward Polhill, of New Inn hall, Oxford, M. A. 1786, rector of Milſtone and Brickmiſton, Wilts, in the gift of his family, 1757, but ſince of that of Edward Bowles, clerk.

30. At Egham, Surrey, in his 61ſt year, Cranby Thomas Kerby, eſq. ſerjeant at law, and one of the magiſtrates of Queen-ſquare police-office.

At Caſwick-lodge, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 92ſt year, Mr. Wm. Dennis.

Aged 87, Mr. Charles Harriſon, who for 50 years belonged to the London warehouſe at York.

At Stoke-park, near Guildford, Surrey, William Alderſey, eſq. formerly in the Eaſt Indies.

31. At Windſor, in his 65th year, Dr. Pearſon, phyſician.

Aged upwards of 70, Mr. Bright, an eminent ironmonger, cutler, &c. at Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 67, Col. Geo. Thompſon, of Hull.

Lately, in the iſland of Jerſey, where he had reſided ſome years, and was greatly reſpected, J. R. T. Huſke, eſq. of Granſden, co. Huntingdon.

At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Cox, widow of the Rev. John C. miniſter of St. Martin's, Oxford, &c. who died November 30, 1798.

At Cheſhunt, Herts, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of John W. eſq.

At Boſcaſtle, Cornwall, in his 84th year, the Rev. Henry Rundle, upwards of 46 years the much and deſervedly reſpected rector of Miniſter.

Rev. Charles Roberts, curate of Bruton, co. Somerſet, in the gift of Rd. Hoare, eſq.

At Staunton Bernard, Wilts, aged 78, the Rev. Francis Rogers, M. A. of Univerſity college, 1714, many years curate of that place, and rector of Heddington, near Devizes, in his own patronage.

At his curacy near Saliſbury, the Rev. David Thomas, late of Bath.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 78, the Rev. John Brown, a Diſſenting miniſter of the Baptiſt perſuaſion, lately of Kettering, in Northamptonſhire.

At Chippenham, near Newmarket, the Rev. George Laughton, D.D. vicar thereof, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Cambridge.

At Ely, in the college, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Atcherley, one of the minor canons, and miniſter of Chattiſham chapel, near Ely, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. He was of Peter-houſe, Cambridge; LL.B. 1754.

At Duxford, co. Oxford, the Rev. James-Henry Pugh, B. A. of Chriſt's college.

Rev. Andr. Pern, jun. of Little Aniington, co. Oxford.

Rev.

Rev. Thomas Lamprey, vicar of Staliſfield and Halſtow, Kent. He was ſon of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of St. Martin, near Canterbury, preſented, by the Dean and Chapter, 1760, and to Staliſfield by the Archbiſhop, on the death of the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge.

At New-hall, near Boreham, Eſſex, ſuddenly, the Rev. Mr. Jenner.

At Aſton Cantloe, co. Warwick, aged 68, the Rev. John Bennett, B. A. vicar of that pariſh, and of Elmley Caſtle, co. Worc.

After lying-in, the wife of Major Hutchinſon, daugh. of the late Dr. Jn. Glen King.

At Enfield, Mr. Robert Sergeant, of St. Alban's, one of the people called Quakers.

At Enfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. King, an old ſervant in the family of Mr. Couper, of that place, ſugar-baker.

June 1. At Pitkerro, in Scotland, Mrs. Elizabeth Ker, relict of the Rev. John Halyburton, late miniſter at Kettins.

Suddenly, ſincerely regretted, Lieut. Jas. Cook, of Seaford, Suſſex. He had ſerved his country 40 years, under Earls Howe and St. Vincent, and other naval heroes.

2. At Bath, Mrs. Jane Coke, wife of Thomas-William C. eſq. of Holkham, M. P. for Norfolk, and youngeſt ſiſter to James Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, co. Glouceſter, at which place ſhe was married to Mr. C. Oct. 5, 1775.

At the Rev. E. White's, Newton Valence, Hants, Mrs. Elizabeth Sainſbury, widow of the late John S. eſq. of Marcland, in the ſame county.

3. At Lochletter, in Urquhart, near Inverneſs, aged 77, Patrick Grant, eſq.

At his houſe in Tenterden-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, by ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, Sir Godfrey Webſter, bart. of Battle Abbey, Suſſex. For five or ſix weeks paſt he had betrayed very evident ſymptoms of a troubled mind, in conſequence of ill luck at play; whereupon the coroner's inqueſt brought in a verdict of Lunacy. He ſucceeded to the title on the death of his father, Sir Chriſtopher, 1779, and has left two ſons and one daughter by his lady, the daughter and heireſs of Mr. Vaſſal, a rich planter of Jamaica, who, in his abſence from Florence, where they reſided, on buſineſs in England, quitted him, and afterwards, being divorced, was married to Lord Holland, who, by Sir Godfrey's death, ſucceeds to 7000l. per ann. which, though an unalienable property of his lady, his Lordſhip, on his marriage, gave up to Sir Godfrey for his life.

In the prime of life, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. William Routh, printer and publiſher of the Briſtol Journal. And, on the 4th, as Mrs. Routh, wife of Mr. George R. printer, was addreſſing a letter to him on the death of his brother (Mr. G. R. being at Bath for his health), ſhe was ſuddenly taken ill, and expired almoſt inſtantly.

4. Aged 71, Richard Rennards, eſq. merchant, of Hull.

5. At his houſe in Old Burlington-ſtreet, Sir Henry Bridgeman, *firſt* Lord Bradford, a vice-preſident of the Welſh Charity, and LL. D. He was born 1725; and married, 1755, Elizabeth Simpſon, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, viz. the ſurvivors are, 1. Orlando, *now* Lord Bradford, married the Honourable Lucy Byng, daughter of George Lord Torrington; 2. John, who has taken the name of Simpſon, married Henrietta, daughter of Sir Thomas Worſley, and is a M. P. in the preſent parliament; 3. George, rector of Wigan, married to the Lady Lucy-Iſabel Boyle, daughter of Edmund *ſeventh* Earl of Cork and Orrery, in Ireland, and Lord Boyle, in England. The daughters of Lord Bradford were, 1. Charlotte, wife of Henry Greſwold Lewis, of Malvern-Hall, co. Warwick; 2. Anne, deceaſed; 3. Elizabeth-Diana, married George, only ſon of Sir Robert Gunning, Knight of the Bath. The father of Henry *firſt* Lord Bradford was Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who married the Lady Anne Newport, daughter and coheireſs of Richard Newport, *laſt* Earl of Bradford. The Earl deceaſed 1702; the titles became extinct; but the eſtates devolved on his grandſon, *Sir Henry Bridgeman* (ſon of Lady Anne Newport, by Sir Orlando), who was raiſed to the peerage 1797, by the title of Baron Bradford, and is now ſucceeded by his ſon Orlando, the ſecond Lord.

At his houſe in the Cloſe, Norwich, in his 84th year, Wm. Baker, eſq. B. C. L. regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Ely, official of the archdeaconry of Norwich, and ſteward of the Biſhop's manor-courts.

In his 55th year, at his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. On the morning of the preceding day, he had viſited the Lord Chancellor and ſeveral of his friends; he returned home to dinner, and afterwards amuſed himſelf for a ſhort time in playing at piquette with his niece, who, obſerving ſome change in his countenance, which ſhe hinted to him, he acknowledged that he felt himſelf ſeized with a degree of langour and faintneſs; he was conducted to his chamber, and went to bed; and early the next morning he expired without a groan. He was the ſecond ſon of James Buller, eſq. who was one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the county of Cornwall, by his ſecond wife, Jane, one of the daughters of Allen, Earl Bathurſt. After having received his education in a private ſchool in the Weſt of England, he removed to London, and became a Member of the Temple, and afterwards pupil of Sir William Aſhhurſt, who at that time was very eminent as a ſpecial pleader. After quitting him, he purſued, with great reputation, that branch of the profeſſion of the law for ſome years before

he

he was called to the Bar, which took place in Eaſter Term, 1772. He was never in parliament; but his practice at the bar was very conſiderable: and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo as a literary character, by his "Introduction to the Law of *Niſi Prius*," which has always enjoyed a high degree of reputation. On the 24th of Nov. 1777, he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the Law; on the 27th of the ſame month, Second Judge of the Cheſter circuit; and, in Eaſter Term (May 6) 1778, by the patronage of Lord Mansfield, was made a Judge of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Richard Aſton. During the indiſpoſition of Lord Mansfield, for the laſt 3 or 4 years that he held the Chief Juſtice-ſhip, Mr. Juſtice Buller did almoſt all the buſineſs at the ſittings at Niſi prius, with great ability. Lord Mansfield left him a ſum of 2000l. by his will, which we believe Mr. Juſtice Buller had declined receiving at the hands of his Lordſhip when offered as a compenſation for his trouble. His expectations were, not unreaſonably, directed towards the ſucceſſion to the high and important office which had been filled by his Noble Patron, and to which he could not, we think, have done any diſcredit. He was univerſally allowed to be a ſound and able Lawyer, and his Speeches from the Bench form a very valuable part of our modern Reports. In June, 1794, in conſequence of his declining ſtate of health, which rendered him unequal to the laborious duties of that Court, he was, on the death of Judge Gould, removed to the Court of Common Pleas, and was ſucceeded in the King's Bench by Sir Soulden Lawrence. His ill ſtate of health continuing to increaſe, and having rendered him unable to attend to his office during the courſe of the preſent year, he had obtained his Majeſty's leave to reſign his ſeat, which would have taken place on Friday the 6th of this month, had not his death, which happened on the 4th, prevented it. As a profeſſional man, he was allowed to poſſeſs great quickneſs of perception, and to be happy at anticipating the drift of an argument at the firſt glance: though ſometimes ſomewhat too haſty in drawing his concluſions. A little diſpute that happened between him and his former pupil, Erſkine, on the famous trial of the Dean of St. Aſaph, ſubjected him to a charge of petulance of diſpoſition. His conduct, however, on the trial of the State Priſoners at Maidſtone, convinced all candid men of his moderation. And it was very ſingular, that a man, formerly ſuſpected of leaning towards deſpotiſm, ſhould from that occaſion become conſidered as being too little attached to prerogative. For ſome time paſt, Sir Francis has chiefly reſided at his country ſeat, partly unbending from the reſtraint of his profeſſion, and enjoying the dignified pleaſures of life with chearfulneſs and liberality. He was created a Baronet in 1789; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir F. Buller Yarde, who changed his name for an eſtate of conſiderable value. His remains were depoſited on the 11th, in a vault in St. Andrew's burial-ground.

6. In Queen-ſquare, Bath, James Lloyd, eſq. of Mabus, co. Cardigan. This valuable man attained the age of 79: during which period he lived a bleſſing to his country, the friend of the poor, the peace-maker and conciliator of every difference in the neighbourhood.

At Peterborough, after a very long illneſs, the Rev. Wm. Drury Skeeles, chaplain to Ld. Strathmore, vicar of Garthorpe, co. Leiceſter, 1787, rector of Polebrook, co. Northampton, 1790, a minor canon of Peterborough cathedral, and late fellow and tutor of Pembroke-hall, where he proceeded B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781. At Polebrook, which is in the gift of the Biſhop of Peterborough, he ſucceeded the Rev. Samuel Harper, of the Britiſh Muſeum, who exchanged it for a living in Lincolnſhire.

Rev. R. Aſheton, D. D. warden of the collegiate church in Manchester, and rector of Middleton, in the gift of the late Sir Ralph A. bart. 1757. He was of Brazenoſe coll. Oxf.; M.A. 1751, B. and D.D. 1782.

7. *Suddenly*, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. carpenter, of Uffington, near Stafford.

At his houſe in York-ſtreet, Portland-place, after an illneſs of 30 hours, though ſome months declining, the lady of Peter Calvert, eſq. one of the daughters of the late Thomas Reeve, M. D.

8. At Chriſtchurch, Hants, whither ſhe had gone for the recovery of her health, which had been much affected by a complaint in her lungs, Louiſa Lady Bagot, only daughter of John Viſcount St. John, and ſiſter to Frederick the preſent Viſcount Bolingbroke and St. John; married to William Lord Bagot Aug. 20, 1760, by whom ſhe had 6 ſons and 3 daughters.

Rev. Mr. Swayne, rector of Milton Lilborne, near Marlborough, Wilts.

9. Aged 75, after a very long and ſevere illneſs, the Rev. Henry Good, D. D. one of the miniſters of Wimborne-Miniſter, and rector of Shroton and Cann, Dorſet. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B.A. 1746, M.A. 1754, S.T.P. 1773.

10. At his houſe in Lanſdown creſcent, Bath, in his 86th year, T. Coward, eſq. late of Spargrove, co. Somerſet, upwards of 60 years in the commiſſion of the peace.

11. At Allinton, near Grantham, Mr. Robert Lynn, grazier, late of Newark.

12. At Leiceſter, Mrs. Brookes.

13. At her houſe in Pimlico, Mrs. Sampey, relict of John S. eſq. of King-ſtreet, St. James's.

14. In his 79th year, John Cranke, eſq. of Peterſham, Surrey.

At his ſeat at Wollaton, co. Nottingham, in his 74th year, Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, co. Warwick. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Henry W.

15. At his houſe on Putney-hill, Surrey, Godſchall Johnſon, eſq.

16. In Moore-place, Lambeth-road, Mr. C. G. Bencken, of Baſing-lane.

17. At Sunbury, Thomas Furnell, eſq.

At his mother's houſe at Enfield, in his 33d year, the Rev. Frederick Maurer, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1790, only child of Frederick M. eſq. who died 1772, and was a manufacturer of Norwich ſtuffs, in partnerſhip with Mr. Thomas Dix, of Windſor-ſtr. Biſhopſgate Without, who died this year. May his premature end be a warning to thoſe of all ranks, but eſpecially the clergy, who deſtroy a good conſtitution by too free indulgence of the bottle! and to the prelates of our church, to enquire more ſtrictly into the lives of their clergy in the preſent criſis, when the very exiſtence both of the Eſtabliſhment and Chriſtianity depend on their characters!

18. Aged 25, Wm. Scott, eſq. of Market Overton, Rutland, a lieutenant in the Rutland volunteers.

After being delivered of a daughter, Mrs. Noble, wife of William N. eſq. of Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair.

19. Mr. Hanbury Potter, one of the poor knights of Windſor.

Tho. Cable Davis, eſq. of Fiſh-ſtr.-hill.

20. Wm. Lawſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn.

At his houſe in Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, Mr. Thomas Whitle, firſt clerk of the aldermen's juſtice-room at Guildhall.

Mr. W. Bouchier, of Sandford, Devon. While ſuperintending his patent bark-mill, he approached rather too near the machinery, and becoming entangled in it, his head was cruſhed in ſo horrible a manner as to occaſion his immediate death.

21. At 2 o'clock, at his houſe in Upper Harley-ſtreet, in conſequence of a dreadful accident he met with on the preceding Wedneſday night, about 11 o'clock, Wm. Boſanquet, eſq. He was making ſome alterations in his houſe, and, amongſt others, had removed the balcony from his back drawing-room window: unfortunately forgetting this circumſtance, he walked out, and immediately fell into the area, and, in his fall, broke the vertebræ of his back, and was otherwiſe moſt ſeverely bruiſed and injured. He was ſenſible of his inevitable diſſolution, and bore his ſufferings with a fortitude of mind almoſt unparalleled, dictating, in the extremity of torture, ſome additions to his will. He has left a moſt amiable lady (to whoſe virtue, benevolence, affection, and ſympathy, no words can do juſtice) and ten children to lament his irreparable loſs. Mr. B. was of a family long known and highly reſpected, the ſon of the Bank director, and brother of Jacob B. eſq. of Broxburn, late chairman of the Eaſt India Company; and himſelf was partner in the banking-houſe of Foſter and Lubbock. His diſconſolate widow (who at the time was abſent at Norwich, to conſole an affectionate mother on the death of her ſiſter) was Charlotte-Eliza, one of the co-heireſſes of John Ives, eſq. of Norwich, to whom he was married Dec. 6, 1787. In the hiſtory of the viciſſitudes of human life, a more melancholy inſtance of the fleeting nature of felicity cannot be adduced than in this; a family, who a few days ſince preſented the picture of temporal happineſs, in one inſtant plunged into the abyſs of wretchedneſs! S.

22. At Queen's Elms, Chelſea, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Tho. Crichton, eſq. brother of Dr. C. of Clifford-ſtreet.

23. At Enfield, in his 73d year, Mr. John Clayton, ſecond ſon of the late Mr. C. of Buſh-hill, Edmonton. He ſerved his time to Mr. Samuel Sharpe, the celebrated ſurgeon; but, not ſucceeding to his buſineſs, quitted the profeſſion, and took to painting; exhibited ſeveral ſpecimens of his art in the earlier exhibitions; and loſt ſome capital pictures at the fire in the Piazza, Covent-garden, March 12, 1769. Since which he married and lived retired, in a houſe of his brother's, at Enfield, purſuing gardening and muſick; and has left two ſons and a daughter.

24. *Suddenly*, David James, eſq. of Serjeant's inn, Fleet-ſtreet, attorney.

At his houſe at Wanſtead, Eſſex, at an advanced age, George Farquhar Kinloch, eſq. a reſpectable Scotch merchant. His death was occaſioned by the ſhameful driving of two rival ſtage-coaches of the neighbourhood on the Lée-bridge road about a week before, whereby his horſe, otherwiſe very ſteady, was ſo frighted that he threw his rider over his head, and he was taken up inſenſible.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Belles' Stratagem—Lodoiſka.
2. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
3. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
4. Pizarro—The Deaf Lover.
6. Love makes a Man—Lodoiſka.
7. Pizarro—The Lying Valet.
8. The Secret—Lodoiſka.
9. The Rivals—Ditto.
10. Pizarro—The Shipwreck.
11. The Stranger—The Follies of a Day.
13. Hamlet—Lodoiſka.
14. Pizarro—The Liar.
15. The Will—Lodoiſka.
16. The Caſtle Spectre—Ditto.
17. Pizarro—The Humouriſt.
18. A Trip to Scarborough—Lodoiſka.
20. Pizarro—The Apprentice. [*Miſs*
21. The Stranger—*The Ring*; *or, Love me for*
22. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Prize.
23. The Wheel of Fortune—Lodoiſka.
24. Pizarro—The Shipwreck.

25. *Adelaide*—The First Floor.
27. Ditto—Lodoiska.
28. Pizarro—No Song no Supper.
29. Adelaide—Lodoiska.
31. Pizarro—The Follies of a Day. [row.

Feb. 1. The Castle Spectre—*Of Age To-mor-*
3. The Stranger—Ditto.
4. Pizarro—Ditto.
5. The Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
6. Rule a Wife, &c.—Lodoiska.
7. Pizarro—The Lying Valet.
8. The Will—The Apprentice.
10. Isabella—The Children in the Wood.
11. Pizarro—My Grandmother.
12. School for Scandal—Virgin Unmask'd.
13. The Secret—Of Age To-morrow.
14. Pizarro—Ditto.—15. Rivals—Ditto.
17. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
18. Pizarro—Ditto.
19. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
20. The Clandenstine Marriage—Ditto.
21. Pizarro—Ditto.
22. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
24. As You Like It—Ditto.
25. Pizarro—Ditto. 27. Ditto—Ditto.

March 1. Ditto—Ditto. 3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. The Stranger—Ditto.
6. The Rivals—Blue Beard. [morrow.
8. Blue Beard—Lying Valet—Of Age To-
10. The Country Girl—Blue Beard.
11. *Egyptian Festival*—The Liar.
13. Ditto—The Wedding Day.
15. Ditto—The Virgin Unmask'd.
17. Ditto—Citizen. 18. Ditto—Apprent.
20. Ditto—The Wedding-Day.
22. Love for Love—Of Age To-morrow.
24. Egyptian Festival—The Devil to pay.
25. The Gamester—Of Age To-morrow.
27. The Egyptian Festival—The Pannel.
29. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
31. The Egyptian Festival.—The Prize.

April 1. The Stranger—The Sultan.
3. Love for Love—The First Floor.
5. Pizarro—The Liar.
14. The London Merchant—Lodoiska.
15. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
16. As You Like It.—Of Age To-morrow.
17. Jane Shore—Lodoiska.
18. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
19. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
21. The Merchant of Venice—Deserter.
22. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
23. The Will—Of Age To-morrow.
24. Pizarro—The Wedding-Day.
25. Castle Spectre—No Song No Supper.
26. Pizarro—The Virgin Unmask'd.
28. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—*The Children; or, Give them their Way*—
29. *De Montfort*—Purse. [Silv. Daggerw.
30. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.

May 1. Wheel of Fortune—Who's the Dupe?
2. De Montfort—The Citizen.
3. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
5. Ditto—Ditto. 6. Ditto—Wedding Day.
7. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow. [mother.
8. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—My Grand-
9. De Montfort—Of Age Tomorrow.
10. *Indiscretion*—The Liar.
12. The Inconstant—The Pannel.
13. Indiscretion—Lodoiska.
14. The Haunted Tower—Ballet of Telasco and Amgahi; or, The Peruvian Nuptials—Anacreontic Ballet of Atalante and Hippomenes; or, The Foot-race. [Humourist.
15. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The
16. The School for Scandal—Lodoiska.
17. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
19. Merchant of Venice—Devil to Pay.
20. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
21. She Stoops to Conquer—The Deserter.
22. Indiscretion—Lodoiska.
23. The Haunted Tower—The Sultan.
24. Indiscretion—The Follies of a Day.
25. Castle Spectre—Of Age Tomorrow.
27. The School for Scandal—No Song No
28. Indiscretion—Lodoiska. [Supper.
29. Egyptian Festival—Strangers at Home.
30. The Country Girl—Silvester Daggerwood—The Shipwreck.

June 2. Castle Spectre—Of Age To morr.
3. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Robin Hood.
4. The Country Girl—The Shipwreck.
5. The Clandestine Marriage—Prize.
6. Siege of Belgrade—Of Age To-mor-
7. The Inconstant—Rosina. [row.
9. Indiscretion—Of Age To-morrow.
10. School for Scandal—Silvester Daggerw.
11. Mountaineers—Citizen. [Shipwreck.
12. Child of Nature—High Life.—Rosina.
13. Trip to Scarborough—Of Age To-mor.
14. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
16. The Belles' Stratagem—Shipwreck.
17. Love for Love—The Follies of a Day.
18. The Child of Nature—Othello.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.
1. Management—The Volcano.
2. The Wife Man of the East—Ditto.
3. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
4. The Birth-Day—The Horse and the Wi-
6. Inkle and Yarico—Ditto. [dow—Ditto.
7. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
8. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
9. The Birth-Day—Ditto.
10. Every One has his Fault—Ditto.
11. Abroad and at Home—Ditto.
13. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Ditto.
14. Birth-Day—Horse and Widow—Ditto.
15. The Wife Man of the East—Ditto.
16. *Joanna*—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
17. Ditto.—The Spoil'd Child.
18. Ditto.—The Prisoner at Large.
20. Ditto.—Volcano. 21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. Birth-Day—Horse and Widow—Ditto.
23. Joanna—The Volcano.
24. Ditto—Ditto. 25. Ditto—Ditto.
27. Ditto—Ditto. 28. Ditto—Ditto.
29. The West Indian—Peeping Tom.
31. Joanna—The Volcano.

Feb. 1. Ditto—Ditto.
3. The Mysteries of the Castle—Guardian.
4. Ramah Droog—Barnaby Brittle.
5. Joanna—The Turnpike Gate.
6. Birth-Day—The Ghost—Spoil'd Child.
7. Joanna—Poor Soldier. 8. *Speed*

8. *Speed the Plough*—Roſina.
10. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
11. Ditto—The Turnpike Gate.
12. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Ditto—The Jew and the Doctor.
15. Ditto—A Divertiſment.
17. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
18. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
19. Ditto—*True Friends.*—20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto.—22. Ditto—Ditto.
24. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
25. Ditto—True Friends.
27. Ditto—Blunders at Brighton.
28. Firſt Grand Selection of Sacred Muſic.
March 1. Speed the Plough—Netley Abbey.
3. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
4. Ditto—Oſcar and Malvina.
5. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Muſic.
6. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
7. The Meſſiah.
8. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
10. Ramah Droog—Jew and the Doctor.
11. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
13. Ramah Droog—Hartford Bridge.
14. Alexander's Feaſt—Miſcellaneous Act.
15. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
17. The Birth-Day—The Devil to Pay—Raymond and Agnes.
18. Speed the Plough—The Turnpike Gate.
19. Third Grand Selection of Sacred Muſic.
20. Speed the Plough—Raymond and Agnes.
21. Acis and Galatea—Miſcellaneous Acts.
22. Speed the Plough—Cemus.
24. Ditto—Raymond and Agnes.
25. Ditto—*St David's Day*; *or, the Honeſt Welſhman.*
26. The Meſſiah.
27. The Belles' Stratagem—Two Strings to your Bow.
28. *The Creation.*
29. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
31. Management—Ditto.
April 1. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
2. The Creation.
3. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
4. The Creation.
5. How to Grow Rich—*The Hermione*; *or, Valour's Triumphant*—A Peep behind the Curtain. [The Hermione.
14. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day—
15. The Woodman—*The Rendezvous*; *or, Tars Regaling*—Jew and Doctor.
16. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
17. The Votary of Wealth—Tom Thumb.
18. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
19. Lovers' Vows—Saturday Night at Sea Lock and Key.
21. Speed the Plough—St. David's Day.
22. Good-natured Man—Camp—Hermione.
23. Inkle and Yarico—The Child of Nature—The Soldier's Feſtival.
24. Secrets Worth Knowing—Lock and Key.
25. Speed the Plough—Oſcar and Malvina.
26. The Heir at Law—The Social Songſters—The Caſtle of Sorrento.
28. Speed the Plough—Raymond and Agnes.
29. Douglas—Lovers' Quarrels.
30. The Rage—The Critic.
May 1. The Miſer—*Paul and Virginia*—Raymond and Agnes.
2. The Deſerted Daughter—The Social Songſters—Netley Abbey.
3. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
5. The Good-natured Man—Ditto.
6. The Heir at Law—*The Anacreontick's Revived*—The Caſtle of Sorrento.
7. The Woodman—*The Siege of Acre*—The Jew and the Doctor.
8. Good-natured Man—Paul and Virginia.
9. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
10. School for Wives—The Honeſt Thieves—The Soldiers Feſtival.
12. *Liberal Opinions*—Paul and Virginia—The Horſe and the Widow.
13. Cymbeline—Ch. of Nat.—Soldier's Feſt.
14. Liberal Opinions—Paul and Virginia—The Horſe and the Widow.
15. The Birth Day—The Follies of a Day—St. David's Day.
16. Liberal Opinions—Paul and Virginia—The Horſe and the Widow.
17. Speculation—Marian—Soldier's Feſtiv.
19. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
20. The Rivals—Hartford Bridge.
21. St. David's Day—Liberal Opinions—Paul and Virginia.
22. Abroad and at Home—Turnpike Gate.
23. The Child of Nature—The Dramatiſt—The Mouth of the Nile.
24. Ramah Droog—Ghoſt—Poor Soldier.
26. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
27. Wild Oats—The Deſerter of Naples.
28. Wives as they were, and Maids as they are—St David's Day—Hermione.
29. Chap. of Accidents—Spoil'd Child—D°.
30. Laugh when you can—Love in a Camp.
June 2. Faſhionable Levities—A Whitſun Feſtival—Five Thouſand a Year.
3. Every One has his Fault—The Farmer.
4. School for Wives—Maid of the Mill.
5. Lovers' Vows—Oſcar and Malvina.
6. The Birth-Day—The Deſerter of Naples—St. David's Day.
7. The Buſy Body—The Iriſh Mimick.
9. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
10. The Beggar's Opera.—The Guardian.
11. The Road to Ruin—Turnpike Gate.
12. The Lie of the Day—Three Weeks after Marriage—Paul and Virginia.
13. Duenna—Sultan—Animated Statue.
16. Britannia, an Oratorio.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 27, to June 24, 1800.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	817	1593	Males	633	1295
Females	776		Females	662	

Whereof have died under two years old 361

Peck Loaf 6s. 1d

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d.½ per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	135	50 and 60	123
5 and 10	43	60 and 70	132
10 and 20	49	70 and 80	80
20 and 30	67	80 and 90	40
30 and 40	117	90 and 100	7
40 and 50	141	100	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	136	1	00	0	51	8	45	11	68	4
Surrey	138	8	00	0	60	0	49	10	70	6
Hertford	126	8	00	0	59	6	45	6	65	10
Bedford	126	2	93	2	56	6	47	2	72	11
Hunting.	124	6	00	0	57	4	43	0	60	10
Northam.	107	2	77	0	54	6	42	4	76	6
Rutland	90	0	00	0	67	6	47	6	80	0
Leiceſter	117	6	00	0	63	11	49	9	101	7
Nottieg.	127	11	86	10	62	6	56	8	77	6
Derby	126	0	00	0	64	0	56	2	105	0
Stafford	133	4	00	0	67	6	58	2	93	8
Salop	136	0	94	2	69	6	49	2	00	0
Hereford	122	7	96	0	73	6	52	9	75	2
Worceſt.	132	11	00	0	66	4	57	9	85	9
Warwick	136	0	00	0	73	0	57	3	89	6
Wilts	147	8	00	0	60	4	50	6	88	8
Berks	131	6	00	0	48	6	47	9	78	0
Oxford	131	1	00	0	51	0	52	8	80	3
Bucks	130	7	00	0	45	0	46	6	71	6
Montgo.	128	0	108	8	92	9	48	0	00	0
Brecon	124	9	00	0	80	0	42	1	00	0
Radnor	123	9	00	0	77	5	42	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

121	6	86	7	65	8	48	7	76	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

94	2	74	11	60	11	51	7	87	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	134	0	63	0	60	2	44	10	58	0
Kent	126	3	00	0	51	0	43	6	62	3
Suſſex	133	6	00	0	48	0	43	6	0	0
Suffolk	130	5	00	0	51	7	44	1	58	1
Cambrid.	115	0	00	0	28	0	36	8	27	2
Norfolk	113	8	00	0	49	7	40	9	62	0
Lincoln	110	9	76	10	57	2	40	3	105	0
York	103	5	71	8	58	2	48	11	87	1
Durham	113	1	80	8	00	0	50	1	00	0
Northum.	98	9	73	1	62	6	59	8	74	4
Cumberl.	115	7	90	10	84	7	65	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	146	1	98	0	85	0	62	8	00	0
Lancaſt.	125	0	00	0	79	4	62	5	88	0
Cheſter	119	4	00	0	77	8	62	10	00	0
Flint	119	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	135	6	00	0	91	2	48	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	20	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	120	0	00	0	78	0	36	0	00	0
Merion.	131	2	102	3	90	11	64	0	0	0
Cardigan	116	5	00	0	76	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	121	2	00	0	74	8	58	0	00	0
Carmart.	131	0	00	0	84	0	29	11	00	0
Glamorg.	146	6	00	0	72	8	50	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	116	9	00	0	57	11	60	4	68	3
Somerſet	140	6	00	0	60	8	44	4	82	6
Monm.	155	3	00	0	86	5	00	0	00	0
Devon	134	3	00	0	64	10	40	0	00	0
Cornwall	123	10	00	0	59	8	33	0	00	0
Dorſet	130	5	00	0	66	0	50	3	84	0
Hants	138	0	00	0	52	0	45	2	68	1

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	133	1	66	5	56	6	44	5	69	2
2	125	10	86	7	49	11	42	0	52	11
3	113	8	86	7	49	7	40	9	62	0
4	105	9	76	10	58	4	45	2	105	0
5	104	6	76	1	62	6	53	10	74	4
6	127	9	93	2	84	8	64	6	76	3
7	123	5	86	7	78	9	62	6	88	0
8	128	6	102	3	87	3	49	4	76	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	125	0	86	7	76	4	36	11	76	3
10	136	4	86	7	63	8	34	5	76	3
11	129	7	86	7	61	9	34	4	77	9
12	133	0	86	7	56	8	46	0	73	5
13	95	0	88	2	63	1	55	9	91	6
14	104	6	74	11	72	3	49	8	90	0
15	104	0	74	11	63	8	55	1	97	11
16	84	6	68	4	53	1	45	0	73	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 23.

Fine	105s. to 110s.	Middling	80s. to 120s.
Seconds	98s. to 106s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 24s.
Thirds	90s. to 103s.	Common ditto	18s. to 20s.
Horſe Pollard		17s. od.	
Bran		17s. od.	

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 80s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	12l. os. to 14l. 8s.	Suſſex Pockets	12l. os. to 14l. 3s.
Ditto Bags	11l. os. to 13l. os.	Ditto Bags	11l. os. to 12l. 12s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. os. to 16l. os.	Eſſex Bags	11l. os. to 12l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

[illegible]—Hay	4l. 10s. od. to 7l. os. 6d.	Aver. 5l. 15s. 3d.	
Straw	2l. 12s. 6d. to 3l. 3s. od.	Aver. 2l. 17s. 9d.	

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 28, 1800, is 65s. od. ¼ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Veal	4s. od. to 6s. od.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 7d ½

COALS. Beſt in the Pool os. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 00s. od. to 00s. od.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	161½	63⅞	64	80⅛	98⅛	96	18⅝	5⅝	210				63⅝	4	2	92⅜	61⅛	98	89⅝	8 8 0
29	161¼	63⅜	64	80¼	98⅜	95⅞	18⅝	5⅝	210¼				63⅝	3	2⅜	92¼	61¼	98	89½	8 8 0
30	161	63	64	80⅛	98⅜	96	18⅝	5⅝	210½				63⅝	4	1⅞	92⅜	61⅜	98	89¾	8 8 0
31	161	63	64	80⅛	98⅝	96	18⅝	5⅝	210½				63⅝	4	2	92½	61⅜	98	89½	8 8 0
1	Sunday							5⅝												
2								5⅝												
3								5⅝												
4								5⅝						3	1⅞	92¼	61⅛	98	89⅞	8 8 0
5	161½	63	64⅛	80⅝	98¼	96	18⅝	5⅝	209	19 pr.	68½			2	1¾	92	61⅛	98	89⅝	8 8 0
6	161½	63	64⅛	80¾	98¾	96⅛	18⅝	5⅝	209	19	68½			3	2	92¼	61⅜	98⅛	89½	8 8 0
7	161¼	63⅛	64¼	81	99	96¼	18⅝	5⅝	211¼	16										
8	Sunday													3	1⅝	92⅜	61⅜	98⅛	89⅞	8 8 0
9	161¼	63⅛	64⅜	81⅛	99	96⅛	18⅝	5⅝	211	17				3	1⅝	92½	61⅜	98½	89⅞	8 8 0
10	162	63	64⅜	81¼	99	96¼	18⅝	5⅝	211¼	16										
11														6	1⅝	92⅝	61⅜	98½	89⅞	8 8 0
12	161¼	63	64⅛	81⅛		96¼	18⅝	5⅝						5	1⅝	92⅝	61⅜	98½	89½	8 8 0
13	161	62⅜	64	81		96	18⅝	5⅝						3	1⅝	92⅝	61⅛	98½	89½	8 8 0
14	160½	62⅛	64	81¼		95⅞	18⅝	5⅝		13										
15	Sunday													2	1⅛	92⅞	61⅛	98½	89½	8 8 0
16	160½	62⅞	64⅛	81⅛		96	18⅝	5⅝		13				3	1⅛	91⅞	61⅛	98¼	89½	8 8 0
17	161	62⅝	64	81⅛		95⅞	18⅝	5⅝		13				1	1⅛	91⅝	61¼	98¼	89¼	8 8 0
18	160⅞	62⅝	64⅛	81⅛		95⅝	18⅝	5⅝				62⅝		1	1⅛	91⅝	61⅛	98¼	89½	8 8 0
19	161	62⅝	63⅞	81⅛		95½	18⅝	5⅝				62⅝		1	1	91⅝	61	98⅛	89½	8 8 0
20	160¾	62⅝	64	80⅞		95⅜	18⅝	5⅝				62⅝			1	91⅝	61⅛	98½	89½	8 8 0
21	160⅝	62⅜	64	81		95½	18⅝	5⅝												
22	Sunday													1	1	91⅜	61⅛	98½	89½	8 8 0
23	160½	62⅜	63⅞	80⅞		95⅜	18⅝	5⅝												
24														1	1	91	61⅛	99	89½	8 8 0
25	160¾	62¾	64	81⅛		95⅛	18⅝	5¾	211	9				1	1⅛	91⅜	61⅛	99	89½	8 8 0
26	161¼	63	64⅛	81		95⅜	18⅞	5⅞	211¼	9				1	1	92-	61⅜	99	90	8 8 0
27	161¼	63⅛	64⅛	81⅛		96⅛	18⅞	5⅞	211⅛	10				1	1					

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1893.